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R.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	18th "
R.M.I. CLYDE	4135		25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4763	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5963	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, P.M.
† GANGES	4326	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Meale	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4326	T. F. Creery	19th "
B. PENINSULAR	5327	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

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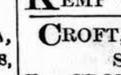

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THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

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	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
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SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
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Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16	28	60 0

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	32 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

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Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case..... Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 15
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 22
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames..... " 15

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
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MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

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on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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SOFT PLEATED FRONT AS NOW WORN.

NEW ZEPHYRS Rs. 54 per doz.
NEW MATTES " 54 "
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LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
OF THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS.
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Only Two more Performances in India of the Sparkling Burlesque.

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CINDERELLA, Last Two Nights.

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Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
THOS. P. HUDSON.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 6th April, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

LOST

SHARE CERTIFICATE of the HYDERABAD SPINNING and WEAVING, CO., LD., No. 635, standing in the name of JADAVJEE KATONSEE. The Public are warned not to deal with the above Original Certificate in any way as the undersigned has petitioned to the Company to grant a duplicate of the same.

PRAGJEE JADAVJEE.

31st March, 1896.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per Share, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1896, between 12 Noon and 4 P.M., to the Shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register, on the 25th March, 1896, on the production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

GOCULDASS MADHOWJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that, an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st Dec., 1895, of Rs. 40 per wacle Share and Rs. 10 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1896, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 28th March to 4th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY)

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway System for one year, commencing from the 1st July 1896, and should be for all charges including delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

1. Tenders will be received up to Noon on the 15th May, 1896, and should be addressed to the Undersigned in a sealed cover superscribed "TENDERS FOR PRINTING."

2. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M. on the 16th May, 1896.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees one hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal Order as earnest-money which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond and to give Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted contract.

6. Tender Forms and all other information and terms may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

ARTHUR H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

Gorakhpur, 28th March, 1896.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND, NEAR THE BYCULLA CLUB (AGRIPADA DISTRICT).

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 29 PLOTS of valuable frontage LAND abutting respectively on Morcelio Road and Club Road, near the Byculla Club.

Copies of the conditions of sale, Plan showing the positions and limits of the respective Plots, and Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, upon payment of Re. 1 (one) for each set.

Tenders, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, will be received at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipality, up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1896.

Each Tender must be accompanied by the amount of deposit prescribed by the conditions of Sale, and such deposit will be returned in full if the Tender is not accepted.

Tenders will remain open for acceptance by the Corporation up to and including the 1st day of June, 1896, but the Corporation will be under no obligation to accept the highest or any Tender for any Plot.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES!

NO more restless or sleepless nights by the use of these Cones. Is a boon to all residents in tropical climates, who well know the distressing and painful effects of mosquito bites and the loss of sleep occasioned by the persistent attacks of these merciless tormentors. Rs. 12 per box of 24 Cones

MOSQUITO LOTION.

Exceedingly valuable in preventing mosquito or other venomous insects biting on the exposed part of the body.

Ans. 12 per bottle.

BENSON'S PRIKATONE
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

No preparation will be found so excellent in giving relief and effecting cure of prickly heat and other such distressing eruptions of the skin. Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & CO.
CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY,
Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 546 OF 1891.

SANTOKCHAND KHAMJEE and HEERA KASTORCHAND both of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants and CALLA JUBHA ANOOPCHAND NOWALA and TARA CURRAMCHAND respectively residing at Marwad and all carrying on business together in partnership as money-lenders under the name and style of SANTOKCHAND KHAMJEE and Company at Abdool Rahman Street without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

MOTIRAM NARAYENJEE and RAOJEE PARASHRAM and SADANAND PARASHRAM the heirs and representatives of PARASHRAM MUCCOONJEE of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants residing in House No. at Parel Road near Government House without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid ..... Defendants.

AND

LUXMIBAI Widow of PARASHRAM MUCCOONJEE, RAOJEE PARASHRAM and SADANAND PARASHRAM ..... Claimants.

AND

In the matter of Messrs. MATUBHAI and JAMIETRAM Attorneys High Court and LUXMIBAI widow RAOJEE PARASHRAM and SADANAND PARASHRAM the Claimants above named.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated 11th day of March 1896, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL all the right title and interest of the claimants abovenamed in the following property at the instance of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram.

All that piece or parcel of Government toka land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon being a moiety of a certain property registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 42 and new No. 1619 and new Survey No. 45 situate at Parel Village Road without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded by messuages in the occupation of Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2038 and Street No. 1260 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Parel Village Road on or towards the west by the Government House at Parel on or towards the north by the other moiety of the aforesaid property being No. 42 which consists of a portion of a house belonging to Wascodco Dadajee and the other heirs of Dadajee Dadjee and on or towards the south partly by the property of Dhanjee Bhanjee and partly by the proper y of Nusserwanjee Shapurjee.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property either those claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should on or before the 28th day of April 1896 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 26th day of March 1896.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pt

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PLAY-GOING PUBLIC.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE VICTORIA PARSI THEATRICAL CO.
Will perform under the Distinguished Patronage of the
OLD GAYEN OOTAJUCK MUNDLY.
For the benefit of Mr. CURSETJI M. BALIWALLA, THE GRAND PROGRAMME.
ENTITLED
CHOW CHOW
OR
Selected amusing and instructive pieces from their well-known plays,
On THURSDAY, the 2nd APRIL, 1896, at 9 P.M., sharp.
As there is a great demand for Tickets, Gentlemen are requested to book their seats early.
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.
Theatre will be ILLUMINATED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

NOTICE.
BARODA SEWERAGE.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLYING about 30,000 feet of DOULTON'S GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES in sizes varying from 4" inches to 15" inches diameter with Gulley Traps, Bends, Junctions, &c. Specifications and particulars on application to

G. R. LYNN,
M. Inst. C.E.

Baroda, 30th March, 1896.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice to the Public that I have ADMITTED my SON MUNGULDASS MANORDASS alias CHOONILAL a PARTNER in all the business carried on by me in BOMBAY, BHAVNAGAR, NADIAD, and NADIAD MILL and other places out of Bombay.—Dated the 1st day of April, 1896.

MANORDASS HURJCKCHAND.

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OF Our WELL-KNOWN and celebrated * * * PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a SALE larger than any other Well-known Brands. BEWARE of Glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the price from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

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Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs
Rs. 66 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
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FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
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Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

EXCELLENT BOUQUETS of various sizes, Beautiful Flower Baskets of various descriptions made to order by H. A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Est ablished in 1850.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

PRESENTS, suitable for Weddings, and Birthdays. Side Tables in Artistic Metal. Afternoon Tea Kettles and Tea Services.—R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A fresh consignment to be Sold off. Rs. 4-8, 2-13 and 2-10 nett per Box of 100 Cigars.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

LANOWLI, a furnished BUNGALOW, in the Bazar, TO LET. Apply to BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT and TRADING COMPANY, Ld., 81, Medows Street.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET during the season or monthly parts of Clifton Villa, Khandalla, Board if desired. Apply BUTLER in charge.

TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. OOMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

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WANTED, for a recently established Hospital for women at Rajnagar, Durbhanga, a qualified Lady Doctor. For particulars apply to Raja Rameshwar Singh, Bahadur, Rajnagar, Durbhanga, enclosing copies of recent Testimonials, and stating qualifications, experience, &c.

WANTED Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply "Gazette" Printing Works, Armenian Lane.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Ladies or Gentlemen, conveniently situated in a central and healthy part of the Fort. Ventilation and sanitary arrangements pronounced by Medical men to be excellent. A lift now in course of erection. A few cool and airy rooms available, good table and cleanliness guaranteed. Apply Mrs. Russell, top floor of No. 32, Hornby Road, above Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable—indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Rengal Ordinance Department.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I am quite satisfied with the Food and Accomodation provided."—J. D. C., Colonel, R.E.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

£1,79,560 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in '95, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to GYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

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NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Pice, Lane's Block within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1896.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY, 23rd March, 1896.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. B. SMYTH and Co., having at the desire of those of their clientele, who wish to send to Bombay for their WINES, decided to open a branch in that City, beg to notify to the Public that their BOMBAY BRANCH OPENS on April 1st (provisional, and thation and after that date they will be happy to supply those of their Constituents living in, or near, the Bombay Presidency, Sindo, the Punjaub, and Central India, from the Branch in question.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 10th May, 1893, the Committee have appointed TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1896, for the purpose of Balloting for the ELECTION of a Representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor in Council for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on the above day.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th March, 1896.

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"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Unscriptic Chinclics,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge in respect to the immense labour bestowed upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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A CORRESPONDENT who has just made the journey from Odessa to Moscow, writes: There is really nothing to complain of in the appliances and conveniences of Russian railway cars, the comfort of the passenger being here much more solicitously studied than in England. The two chief drawbacks are the slowness of progress and the unnecessarily high temperature maintained in the coupes. If the Russian can endure excessive cold he can also tolerate an atmosphere which is practically stifling to a Britisher. The Railway Administration is also solicitous for the comfort of the locomotive driver and stoker, as is evidenced by the double "cab" which protects them during the severe winter months. They are thus completely sheltered, the cab being well glazed and entered from either side by a door. The distance from Odessa to Moscow is 1,515 versts, or, approximately, about a thousand miles, and the time occupied by the so-called express is 40 hours. The only lengthy halt is two hours at Kieff, the other stoppages being from five to twenty minutes. Allowing six hours for halts—which is a wide margin—it will be seen that a Russian express train travels a thousand miles in forty hours, or twenty-five miles per hour. Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, has a scheme in hand for improving this laggard condition of affairs. New locomotives are being built for all the trunk line sections which will run at an average speed of fifty miles an hour.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of H. E. Lord Sandhurst for Poona, Victoria Terminus, 10-30 a.m.
Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup.
I. M. S. Canning leaves for Karachi.
M. M. Mody and Co., Limited, Dalal Street, 4 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Gordon entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Alaka, Crescent, and Malacca yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Baroda left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 3rd instant.

THE HON. MR. NUGENT.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery, at 2 p.m., yesterday, to announce the departure from Bombay of the Hon. Mr. Nugent, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

CRICKET.—Parel Gymkhana vs. P. and O. s. s. Peninsular Cricket Club. A very interesting game was played between these teams, and resulted in a win, on the ground of the first named, by 18 runs on the first innings for the Parel Gymkhana.

LECTURE.—Upadhyay Brahmabandhav will deliver a public address in English, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Subject: "The Hindu Religion in the Future." The public are cordially invited to attend. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

THEFT IN A MUSIC CLUB.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Roshun Ali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Motising and seven others with the theft of a folding harmonium, valued at Rs. 130, from a music club, at Vithalwady. The accused were notorious characters, and breaking open the door of the room, had removed the property during the night. The charges being proved, they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

RETIREMENT OF A POLICE COURT OFFICIAL.—Mr. Damodar Bhew, cashier, attached to the Esplanade Police Courts, retired from yesterday after a service extending to thirty-eight years. The clerk had only enjoyed two months' holiday during this long period of service. In view of his long and faithful services, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has recommended to Government the counting towards his pension of certain extra allowances granted to him while he was acting in superior gradations. Mr. Hurry Gopal succeeds him as cashier.

A NEW CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR PARSEES.—Mr. Ruscoonjee Manockjee Mehta, who was formerly in the employ of Mr. J. P. Watson, of the Esplanade Hotel, and who died a few days ago in Bombay, set apart Rs. 28,550 before his death for the establishment of a charitable dispensary for Parsees. Some time ago the deceased made over to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., C. D. Furdoonjee, and Manockjee Muncherjee Bahadurjee, as trustees, his three-storeyed house, situated at the corner of Pitha Street, in the Fort, for the purpose of the dispensary, and deposited a sum of Rs. 20,000 in the Bank of Bombay in the name of the trustees for the maintenance of the dispensary. Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia has been appointed a trustee in place of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, deceased. The deceased's relatives, in connection with his funeral obsequies, have made further contributions to the fund for the dispensary.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, was called on for hearing the case in which Kasam Ali Tajeh and his son, Sher Ali, stood charged with giving false evidence, and using a false document as genuine. There was a suit filed against the accused by Mr. Surosh K. R. Kama, at the High Court, for amount due on account of roller-skin shuttles supplied to the first accused. During the hearing of the proceedings the accused had put in two receipts, which he stated on oath were genuine. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who heard the suit, adjudged the documents to be false, and sanction was given for prosecution. An application being made by Mr. Slater, yesterday, the charge was allowed to stand over to enable accused to move for an order to revoke the sanction, and obtain an "interim" stay of the proceedings in the police court. The accused were enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500.

A MUCH-MARRIED PAIR.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Abdul Rahiman charged Aziza, mother of Saheb Jan, a dancing girl, of Lahore, who, Abdul Rahiman alleged, was his wife, with enticing away the girl; and Rustom Khudabux was charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Faridunji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, and Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the first and the second accused, respectively. The circumstances under which the charge was preferred have already been reported in these columns. In the course of evidence it was brought out that Saheljan was the third wife of Abdul Rahiman, and Rustom Khudabux was her third husband. The magistrate found the charge satisfactorily and insufficiently bringing home the charge against the accused, who were accordingly discharged.

STABBING HIS BEST FRIEND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Shaik Baban Shaik Pheroo, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to his step-father, Esmail Mahomed Khan Pasekan, a boarding house-keeper at Guzar Street. For some months past complainant had been supporting accused, but lately he refused to do so, saying that accused must find means for his own maintenance. About 10 o'clock on the night of the 24th ultimo, complainant was lying on a cot in front of his boarding house, when accused went up to him with a carving knife in his hand, and stabbed complainant in the shoulder. Complainant's wife, who was at the time seated close by, raised an alarm, when some neighbours ran up and snatched the knife away from accused. Complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and his assailant was handed over to the police. In defence accused said that he was under the influence of "bhang," and did not know what happened at the time. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MR. BALIVALA'S BENEFIT.—To-morrow night, at the Novelty Theatre, under the patronage of the members of the Ustejak Mandli (Society of Philharmonic Society), a monster programme of selected songs and parts of dramatic pieces will be presented by the Victoria Theatrical Company to the public, the proceeds of the performance being intended for the benefit of Mr. Cursetji M. Balivala, the well-known comedian and proprietor of the Novelty. It will be remembered that in the month of December, 1894, when the Native public of Bombay accorded its patronage for the benefit of Mr. Balivala, the Gyan Ustejak Mandli expressed their intention to give a benefit night for the same gentleman, and with the view of redeeming their engagement, the members propose to give a night's proceeds to the beneficiary. The best actors of the company will be selected to present excellent selections from their ample repertoires, and the public will be the gainers. Mr. Balivala is the only professional in the play-going public of Bombay, and he has well-deserved the plaudits of an appreciative audience on many an interesting occasion. There is every reason to expect a full house tomorrow evening.

AN EX-MILITARY SEPOY IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shahaman Dhangan, an ex-military sepoy, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Sloane, with theft as a servant, in respect of pieces of wearing apparel, ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 150, the property of Mr. Sassoon and my lamented brother. They were the guiding spirits of our mill. Gentlemen, I think you will find the result of the working of our mills very satisfactory, as besides giving dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. (Rs. 80 on a nominal investment on paper at 3) per cent., we have passed reasonable sums to the depreciation of machinery and buildings. You are aware that hitherto we had the monopoly of the silk mill in Bombay, but I find that another factory is now in course of erection. It must be patent to all that silk piece goods are principally used by the rich and well-to-do people. They are not within reach of the poorer classes, consequently the consumption is limited. We cannot expect the same sales in the subsequent years of this as in the former years. We are, however, prepared for any opposition, as we have our skilled overlookers and operatives, ever since the commencement of the mill. Our machinery is in a perfect order, and supplied with the best description of raw materials for some time. But we hope the opposition will be conducted with tact, moderation, and in friendly rivalry, so that the interest of the two companies may be equally safeguarded. Our energetic manager, Mr. Pestonji Dossabhoy, unfortunately caught malarious fever whilst he was on a visit to Rangoon on behalf of the company and has been laid up for some time, but I am happy to say that I saw him this morning and he is now in the high road for progress towards recovery. With these few words I beg to propose that the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profits and loss account for the year ending 31st December be adopted and passed.

The resolution having been duly seconded, it was unanimously passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of income-tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1895, was declared payable. The appointment made by the board of directors of Mr. S. D. Sassoon as a director and president of the company was confirmed. Messrs. S. M. Moses and Dayabhoy Thackersey, who retired by rotation from the board of directors, were re-elected. Messrs. Jumnadas Permanundas and Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji were re-appointed auditors for the current year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 100 each. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the president, directors, secretaries, treasurers, mill manager, and other officers for their able management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The customary compliments to the chairman of the meeting, terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE fiftieth annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library was held, last evening, in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding.

The following are extracts from the report presented:—The managing committee have great pleasure in laying before the members and subscribers the report of the working of the library for the financial year ending 31st December, 1895. The committee have great satisfaction in announcing that during the year under report five gentlemen became life-members of this institution. On the 31st December, 1895, there were on the roll 44 life-members, 39 first-class members, 167 second-class members, and 1,092 subscribers, in all 1,342, showing an increase of 2 life-members, 1 first-class member, 10 second-class members, and 15 subscribers as compared with the numbers in the year 1894. Of the 1,342 members and subscribers, 593 were Parsis, 627 Hindus, 90 Christians, 29 Mahomedans, and 3 Jews. The daily attendance of readers was 230, an increase of 23. 8,381 newspapers were issued during the year, and 6,600 periodicals circulated amongst the first-class and life-members. In the year under report new books of the value of Rs. 3,709-5-11 were purchased for the use of the library, including those works which were ordered out from Europe. This is, no doubt, an unusually large amount for one year, but most of the books were well-known standard works which had long been badly wanted in the library which it was thought necessary to purchase now so that they might be incorporated into the new revised catalogue. The abovementioned expenditure of Rs. 3,709-5-11 was met as follows:—Rs. 987-5-3 from the balance of the jubilee fund, and Rs. 2,727-8-8 from the income of the year under report. During the year under report several books and pamphlets were presented to the library. The committee on behalf of the members and subscribers of this institution offer their best thanks to the donors, and hope that the kind support hitherto extended to this useful institution will be continued in future. The new and revised catalogue of books is now ready in manuscripts and will shortly be placed in the hands of the printers for publication. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 2,475-8-0, including Rs. 585 collected during the preceding year for the celebration of the jubilee of the library, and closed also with a credit balance of Rs. 1,268-9-0 comprising Rs. 750 of the subscription of life-members. The expenditure incurred in the celebration of the jubilee on the 23rd January, 1895, was Rs. 559-4-9 and Rs. 982-5-3 were spent on ordinarily supposed in the purchase of books. The committee have great pleasure in announcing that on the 16th September, 1895, the Parsee New Year's Day (12-5 Yezdazardi) Mr. Muncherji Framji Khan presented to the library a set of six pieces of beautiful marble top tables. The want of a decent set of tables had long been felt by all the members and subscribers of the library and they all fully appreciate this handsome gift, for which the committee in their name offer their best thanks to the generous donor. The committee have great regret in referring to the sad deaths of two of the most prominent members of the library, viz., Mr. F. D. Petit and Mr. A. F. Moos. Mr. F. D. Petit was a life-member of this institution, and in him they have lost a generous and a zealous supporter. Mr. Moos had been connected with the library ever since its foundation and during the thirty-six years that he filled the post of honorary secretary, he by hard work succeeded in making this library from a small and insignificant concern, to one of the largest and most useful institutions of its kind in this city. The library was closed on the 9th August and on the 8th November, 1895, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentlemen, and letters of condolence were sent to their respective families by the managing committee. The committee have again to express their satisfaction with the services of Mr. R. M. Master, in whom they have found an intelligent, honest, industrious, and courteous librarian; the rest of the staff have also given satisfaction, and have been always attentive to the wants of the members and subscribers.

The above report was adopted with the audited accounts for the last year. The scrutineers having announced the results of the scrutiny, the new managing committee was appointed. Next resolution referred to the appointment of auditors.

A special resolution was passed as under:—"That this meeting records its high sense of appreciation of the services rendered by the late Mr. A. F. Moos to the library during the long period of thirty-six years that he was an honorary secretary of the same, and appoints a special committee to take such steps as they deem proper for perpetuating his memory in the library."

The usual complimentary resolutions having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

Rs. 300, the property of Miss L. Hughes, who is in charge of the Church Mission Girls' boarding school at Dhanji Street, Girgaum. It appears that, about 8 o'clock, on Monday morning, Miss Hughes went to the church, leaving the watch and chain on her dressing-table, and when she returned about a quarter-past 8 o'clock, the watch and chain were missing. She went to the Rev. W. G. Peel, secretary of the C. M. S., and informed him of the theft. Mr. Peel proceeded to the school, and having ordered all the doors to be closed, summoned all the servants together and questioned them all, when one of the servants informed Mr. Peel that the accused was seen entering Miss Hughes' room about 8 o'clock that morning. Mr. Peel closely questioned the woman, and she ultimately produced the watch and chain from her saree. On the 26th ultimo another gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 300, belonging to Miss Wigram, who proceeded to England by the mail of the 21st ultimo, and who was temporarily staying with Mr. Peel as his guest, was stolen, and this sweeper woman was then suspected of having taken it. Inspector Saunderson instituted an inquiry, and questioned the accused, but she at first denied all knowledge of the watch and chain belonging to Miss Wigram. However, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Sassoon and my lamented brother. They were the guiding spirits of our mill. Gentlemen, I think you will find the result of the working of our mills very satisfactory, as besides giving dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. (Rs. 80 on a nominal investment on paper at 3) per cent., we have passed reasonable sums to the depreciation of machinery and buildings. You are aware that hitherto we had the monopoly of the silk mill in Bombay, but I find that another factory is now in course of erection. It must be patent to all that silk piece goods are principally used by the rich and well-to-do people. They are not within reach of the poorer classes, consequently the consumption is limited. We cannot expect the same sales in the subsequent years of this as in the former years. We are, however, prepared for any opposition, as we have our skilled overlookers and operatives, ever since the commencement of the mill. Our machinery is in a perfect order, and supplied with the best description of raw materials for some time. But we hope the opposition will be conducted with tact, moderation, and in friendly rivalry, so that the interest of the two companies may be equally safeguarded. Our energetic manager, Mr. Pestonji Dossabhoy, unfortunately caught malarious fever whilst he was on a visit to Rangoon on behalf of the company and has been laid up for some time, but I am happy to say that I saw him this morning and he is now in the high road for progress towards recovery. With these few words I beg to propose that the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profits and loss account for the year ending 31st December be adopted and passed.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.

THE UMERKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE plaintiffs, well-known engineers, brought this suit to have it declared that the withdrawal of the Umerkhadi and Colaba Drainage Works, undertaken by them, was in violation of the contract between the parties and was illegal. That the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 70,382-8-4 and Rs. 51,344-3-3, or such other sums as shall be found due to the plaintiffs on an account being taken. That the defendants be ordered to pay a further sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract, and a sum of Rs. 37,333 in respect of the Umerkhadi contract, or other sum, as damages suffered by the plaintiffs through loss of reputation and loss incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs owing to the non-payment of monies due to the plaintiffs. That the account of interest due upon the Government promissory notes deposited as security by the plaintiffs may be ascertained, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

Juganath Luxmon, the plaintiffs' surveyor, after further cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, was re-examined by Mr. Scott. In his re-examination, witness said he never measured his measurements of the work at Umerkhadi without having sight-rail level reports before him. He never entered the measurements in his book without himself making the calculations. He knew certain manholes to be omitted from the reports under his assistant, Mr. Pires, who went with divers and inspected the manholes.

Mr. William Cole, one of the plaintiffs and partner of Mr. Bulkley in the Colaba and Umerkhadi contracts, said he had fourteen years' experience as a contractor in India. Witness was engaged as agent to Mr. Bulkley in the Queen's Road and Girgaum works, and the Tansa Duct Works. He was also engaged in the Southern Maratha and other Railway works, and in the Government Dock, and the Duncan Graving Dock, and partly in the Ballard Road Pier Works. Witness remembered tenders being invited for the Colaba Sewerage Works, and inspected the site and the Municipal Office. He had also had copies made of the sectional depths of the cuttings. He next went over the ground, alone on two occasions, and once with Mr. Bulkley. They fixed upon a rate, and in no party (apart from the question of money) was rock and water in the excavations. On the 2nd September, 1893, plaintiffs received a letter from Mr. Smith, asking them to go on with the works. They commenced Colaba in September. They asked him on the 2nd March, 1894, for copies of the original contract drawings, as it appeared to witness that they would be called upon to excavate to aggregate depth than they expected, and that it would be too late for the Official Assignee to intervene, and the creditor acquiring a complete title, the property would be irrevocably lost to the other creditors. In that view the Rs. 800 already paid to the plaintiff could not be recovered. Again, if the insolvent could make a bargain of this kind with one of his creditors he could do so with others. If he had ten creditors he might secretly agree with five to pay them the greater part of their claims, leaving the others wholly unpaid, and thus effect a distribution of assets

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No 21, Tents, Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome rosewood and blackwood household furniture, crockery, pictures, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, one 500 express rifle in case, one 12-bore hammerless gun, with case harness, and saddlery, &c., the property of a number of gentlemen now breaking up camp.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Marble Hall" Middle Colaba, opposite the Sailors' Dock, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, one three-quarter size mahogany billiard-table by Thurston (fine cover cushion) with balls, cues, lamps, etc., oil paintings, English-built single-seated Brougham by Holland and Holland, London, strong English landau and victoria, 2 side saddles, gentleman's saddle, set of double harness, etc., the property of the late F. Fagnani, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Jamsetji Nowrojee cabinet maker, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, light victoria as good as new, English dog-cart, one chestnut Arab and one bay waler horse, sets of harness, 12-bore rifle by Blissett, one 450 express rifle by Dougall, 14 hem pictures by Hollis, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, real Persian carpets, a collection of choice flower pots, etc., the property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture, Piano, Landau, Horse, Harmonium, etc.
at Nesbit Lane, Byculla,
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant,
the Property of W. H. WALKER, Esq.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co.'S BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, NESBIT ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

30 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers returning to Arabia.

Among the lot there are polo ponies hacks, trappers and harness horses.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Captain H. T. Weichell, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., the very fine, valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, one first-rate sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from the sub-mortgagee of Lukhmiram Bholaram (the transferor of the mortgagee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m., TO-MORROW, the THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1896 on account and at the risk of the said Lukhmiram Bholaram and the original mortgagors Rahimtulla Jaitha and Khoja Goolam Hossein Farpia, the following properties, namely :—

FIRST.—All those two pieces or parcels of foras land seized under Act VI. of 1863 together with all buildings and erections standing there on assessed by the Municipal assessor under No. 13 at Parel on the Southern side of Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1753 square yards but afterwards on actual measurement found to contain 1670 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—To the East by or towards the east by batty ground formerly belonging to Mahadoo Bain Patel and now to Cassinath Dewjee Dharu on or towards the south by ground formerly belonging to Jao Roodrig and now by two chawls belonging to Coobar Ananda Daya on or towards the north by the said Elphinstone Road and on or towards the south by a water drain, and

Secondly.—All those two pieces or parcels of Foras land seized under Act VI. of 1863 which consists by admeasurement 3393 square yards or thereabouts and the other 2381 square yards or thereabouts the northern and southern sides of a new road near Parel Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, the first of which said two pieces of land is bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the West by the property of Jugivan Hurjivan on or towards the west by the property of Hajee Sulleman Rangaro on or towards the north by the water drain and on or towards the south by the said new road and the second of such said two pieces of land is bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Jugivan Hurjivan, on or towards the west by the property of the said Hajee Sulleman Rangari, on or towards the north by the said new Road, and on or towards the south by the said water-drain subject to the several indentures whereby different portions of the aforesaid premises have been sub-leased at different rents. The total rents arising from the said sub-leases are estimated to amount to the sum of Rupees 1,500.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application must be made to the Solicitors employed or to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim Kola, solicitors for the sub-mortgagee at their office, No. 104, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.

1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

The property of a gentleman going to the Hills.

1 white Persian horse, aged, carries a lady, and goes in single and double harness.

1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in single harness, very quiet and strong.

The property of Surgeon-Major Hatch.

1 handsome strong-built dog-cart in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEAR'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali bin Ameer Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

30 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers returning to Arabia.

Among the lot there are first-class polo ponies, hacks, trappers, carriage horses, etc.

The horses are now on view.

WALERS!! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. R. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Girgaum, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, & SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., each day, the whole of his batch of over 70 horses, comprising 15 grandly matched pairs, consisting of bay, brown, and chesnut teams, from 15-2 to 16-2 high, well-bred and splendidly matched, also several excellent chargers, single harness horses, gentlemen and ladies' horses, one very superior ladies' horse, has been ridden since arrival by a lady, he is an upstanding well bred horse, perfect in his paces, good snaffle mouth, and free from any vice.

Descriptive catalogues will be out in a few days. This batch will be found on inspection equal to the best that has ever been offered to the public before.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," firstrate pictures and oleographs, handsome Chinese and Japanese vases, a handsome-strong English-built landau in excellent order by "S. Hart," just landed, suitable for single or pair, a large collection of choice and valuable curios, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General W. GATACRE leaving the district.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
of
THE GERMAN CANARIES.
(The best SINGERS in the world.)
From the Harz Mountain, Province Hanover,
at
Apollo Street, next to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society's Depot.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. have received instructions from the Importer, Mr. C. Brandmullers, to sell by Public Auction the whole of the very valuable and rare collection of the above-mentioned German Canaries THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., and on the following day, sale to commence at 3 p.m., each day, one bird in a lot will put up for sale for the convenience of the intending purchaser.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of securing these Canaries are requested not to lose this opportunity as such birds are very seldom imported in Bombay.

Now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows :—

An invoice of Wright and Butler's K. O. cooking stoves.

1 case 12 pieces tapestry cloth.

An invoice of the celebrated J. Esterbrook and Co.'s leading pens in great varieties.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser. Fazalboy C. Gangji, a lot of furniture consisting of dinner-set, camp table, teapoys, black wood sideboards, dressing glass, black-wood ladies' chair, rich table cover, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the godown of Messrs Rahimtoola Soonderjee and Co., on account of the underwriters—

A T—5 bales damaged twist.
K M—9 bales damaged twist.
B L S—6 bales damaged twist.
P C—3 bales damaged twist.

Also on account of the underwriters—4 bales damaged twist.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, No. 3, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the following parties, the undermentioned shares :—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kalidas Lukhmichand and Co.—

226 shares in the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ld.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Bhugvandas Vussenjee—

88 shares in the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ld.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK;
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
" THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

B. SMYTH AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

BEG to announce that they have OPENED a BRANCH HOUSE in BOMBAY, and are now in a position to supply friends with their Choice and Favorite BRANDS on this side of India.

B. SMYTH AND CO.'S Stocks of
CHAMPAGNE,
BORDEAUX,
BURGUNDIES,
HUNGARIAN WINES,
AUSTRALIAN WINES,
CALIFORNIA WINES,
ITALIAN WINES,
PORTS,
SHERRIES,
LIQUEURS,
WHISKIES,
BRANDIES,
BEER and STOUT
are all from the first shippers in Europe.

Quality will be found unequalled and prices moderate.

Write for particulars.

B. SMYTH AND CO,
31, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GODOWNS, 16, 18, 20, KALYAN STREET.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H.E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS :
H.E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Godsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents Invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England
M.D. Belge,
SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 55, Apollo Street Residence : Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

"THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY!
BY
TOBARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Birdoswald, 1,921 tons, Captain J Pearn sailed yesterday for Gopalpore, in ballast.

THE s s Baroda, 1,930 tons, Captain T Schuldt, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Hochheimer, 1,809 tons, Captain W Reising, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachee, with a general cargo.

THE schooner Vestal, 98 tons, Nacodo, will sail to-day for Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Malacca, 2,615 tons, Captain G Henning, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London (3rd March) brought a general cargo.

THE s s Chatfield, 1,904 tons, Captain G E Cooke, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Moulmein (21st March), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Gordon, 1,378 tons, Captain A Stevenson, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s s Crescent, 905 tons, Captain J L Castel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (18th March), with a cargo of sugar, 12 cabin and 49 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C J Tarmahomed.

THE s s Ettrickdale, 2,407 tons, Captain J K Stewart, will sail to-day for Havre and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Heapy and child, Mrs Mitchell and child, Mrs Wikely, Mrs Molesworth, infant, and mother, Lieut Molesworth, Lieut Davis and Captain Langridge.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (28th March) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Menzies, Col F M Leckie, Mr A W Randle, Mrs and Miss Leggatt, Dr M J Jackson, Mr Bushal and friend, and 253 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

"Intended alteration—Eastern Grove Light. Entrance to Rangoon River.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 14th ultimo, that about the beginning of May 1896 it is intended to alter the character of the Eastern Grove Light from a fixed white dioptric 3rd Order to an occulting white dioptric of the 3rd Order, the occultation being every ten seconds, thus—Light eight seconds. Eclipse two seconds. The light will be visible fifteen miles in clear weather."

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Sunken Wreck off the entrance to the Gulf of Kutch.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, dated 20th ultimo, that the Master of the s s Pemba reports having passed on 18th ultimo, in about 14 fathoms, a buggalow's mast nearly upright, four feet of the heel out of the water, and to all appearance the other end being in the mud, in latitude 22° 28' 15" N. longitude 68° 29' 30" E.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Malvan—Buoy Adrift.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, dated 20th ultimo, that the Johnstone Castle buoy at Malvan is adrift."

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
S	Strathairly	700	Coulthard	London	W & A Graham
B	Clan Gordon	1347	Stevenson	Liverpool	F Muir & Co
C	Thibet	1695	Garrett	R S Port	2-4 H C Joosub
D	Nancy	1485	Hansen	N F	B & P S N Co
F	Hochheimer	1837	Reisng	Kurrachee	31-3 Glade & Co
H	& J Dicksmbre	2049	D'aspigae	Trieste	2-4 Bombay
K	Ettrickdale	2468	Stewart	London	1-4 T Morrison
L	Booldana	2231	Hugill	N F	M Mackenzie & Co
L	Assyria	970		Not fixed	M Mackenzie
M	Kut of Shah	2255	Billett	China	K Nixon
N	Ariel	1838	Bevan	N F	K Nixon
O	Manningtry	1828	White	Hamburg	4-4 Bombay Co
P	Bankoora	2168	Abel	Chiwan	M & O S N Co
Q	Golden Cross	1914	Thomas	Dunkirk	7-4 J Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Allan	Cardiff	2-4	Shepherd & Co
Poonah	653	Falcon	Bhownugger	31-3	Do.
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	31-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oriental	385	Moule	Aden	11-4	P & O S N Co
2	Hispania	214	Abrey	Liverpool	4-4	W & A Graham
3	H Hubbuck	3044	Farrell	Genoa	2-4	C Barboro
4	Letimbro	1418	M De Marco	China	8-4	C Barboro
5	Ravenna	2042	Stewart	China	N	P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3048	Briscoe	London	4-4	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2243	Nicolich	Trieste	1-4	A Lloyds
8	Maria Theresa	1922	Gesmundo	Trieste	7-4	A L S N Co
9	Marosa	4151	Adum	Antwerp		K Nixon
10	Baroda	1930	Schuldt	Calcutta	31-3	J Mackintosh
12	Hirzapore	2341	Lawson	Chi	1-4	P & O S N Co
13	Aston Hall	2256	McGeleon	Genoa, &c.		4-4 E Bates
15	Algeria	2931	Craig	Marseilles	7-4	W & A Graham
16	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob's	Marseilles	24	Bombay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachee	31-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball dropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m, 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped at 1h. 0m. p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·5s of Greenwich meant me.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	Barwick	Mombassa, March 29
	Crescent (s)	Castel	Mauritius, March 18.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Kola (s)	Simpson	Karachi, &c.
	Baroda (s)	Schuldt	Madras and Calcutta.
	Birdoswald (s)	Pearn	Gopalpore.
	Hochheimer (s)	Reising	Hamburg via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Imperator, Nicolich, for Trieste, &c.
" Etrickdale, Stewart, for London, &c.
Schooner Vestal, Nacoda, for Delagoa Bay.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Scindia, for Calcutta, &c.
" Pachaun, for Karachi, &c.
" Malacca, for China.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—15 bales writing paper, Abdool Hoosein Hyderally ; 3 cases chemicals, H Visram.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—6 cases silvered plate glass, Karimjee Sullemanji ; 10 cases tobacco, Hormus Sheriar, 163 cases school slates etc, Mahomedally Peerkhanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—60 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy ; 55 cases brandy, Jamsetji Nowrojee.

FROM HULL.

Alecto s—10 cases paper, A S Kikabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—45 packages chemicals etc. C Nathoo and Co ; 25 cases glassware, S M Cassum.

Bhopal s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, M Russee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ganges s—12 cases glassbeads, Essoofbhoy Kaderbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—16 cases paper, Hussonally Mahomedally ; 6 cases paper, Nacroji Ukaji and Bros ; 41 cases papers, Nuzerally Eeptoolabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—277 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 101 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 106 bales goat hair, H E Goolmamed ; 116 bales wool and 81 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,095 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 30 bales hemp, Jethna Liver.

Hispania s—400 bales cotton fly and 200 bales gunny rags, Pragjee Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—40 cwts fennelseed and 334 cwts sowaseed, Muncherjee Framjee ; 15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 53 cwts dyed leaf, Latham and Co ; 20 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 160 cwts gum, M Jaffer ; 135 cwts oilbanum, 80 cwts gum and 10 cwts dry ginger, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 5 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Pestonjee E Boyce ; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 200 cwts gum and 20 cwts rampatree, J Maisse ; 160 cwts gum, Heerjee Framjee ; 192 cwts gum, M Lalljee.

Ettrickdale s—39 bales ski s, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co ; 59 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 4 bales silkwaste, M Framjee Captain.

FOR ANTWERP.

Marosa s—999 cwts myrabollams, Ritchie Gotte ; 153 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp ; 2201 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 802 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co ; 75 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co ; 391 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 2001 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschceck and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 4,010 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manningtry s—246 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co ; 100 bales cotton, Price & Isaacs and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 601 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Strathairly s—2,235 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ettrickdale s—2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2 bundles carpets, S J Tillery and Co ; 340 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Strathairly s—10,002 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Muncherjee Framjee and Co ; 487 cwts myrobollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Algeria s—1,000 cwts wheat, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 4,001 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Brinkburn s—6,990 cwts teaseed, and 1,331 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania t—1 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LISBON.

Aston Hall s—2,500 bales cotton, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Brinkburn s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Diciembre s—275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

Imperator s—10 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 78 cwts gormora, H E H A Khana.

Maria Teresa s—770 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR JUNKSIERE.

Golden Cross s—300 cwts Buffalo horns, Prier de Soane and Co ; 36 cwts Jubalpore stones, E Abdoolally ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—100 bales twist, Dvid Sassoon and Co ; 44 cwts jangol, 79 cwts fennelseed, and 122 cwts jardaloo, Yan Shun and Co.

Ravenna s—100 bales twist, P F Tatata ; 124 cwts gendahorns, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 8 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1 parcel pearl, E Noordin and Co ; 48 cases sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co ; 50 cases opium, P and O. Company.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 30 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales piece-goods Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nevasa s—200 bales cotton Feroze C Setna.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 31st March, 1896 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,97,655	6,30,444	7,200	8,35,348
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	7,90,824
Increase				Rs. 44,524

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

AN advance of 3-16ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 109 15-16 ; the rate for Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 110¼. Three and a-half Rupee Securities were 1-16th higher, at £64-1-16. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8d., say, to 31½d. per oz. ; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent lower, at 68 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·89 dollars. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 101 ; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·20.

Extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday to the amount of 2¼ lakhs on Bombay, 3 lakhs on Calcutta, and 4 lakhs on Madras, at Rs. 2 13-32d., which shows an advance of 1-16d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment price for Bills, and of 1-32d. on that for Wire Transfers.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted at 34s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer, and Linseed at 34 3-8s. per 416lbs. same shipment, to Amsterdam ; market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but American arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme prices being 4 19-64d. for March deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 7-8 cents per lb ; but June Futures were 4 points higher, at 7·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season to date, and those in the corresponding period in the two preceding years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894
Monday's Receipts	13,000	18,000	8,000
Two days' do.	20,000	34,000	15,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895	4,749,000	7,194,000	5,442,000

A steady feeling has continued to prevail in our local Cotton market to-day, but prices are still unchanged. Purchases have been upon a moderate scale, exporters having bought 800 bales consisting of 300 Broach, at Rs. 206 ; 400 Bengal, at Rs. 153-4 ; and 100 Karanjs, at Rs. 178 ; while the Mills have taken 1,300 bales, made up of 500 Jalgaum, at Rs. 175 ; 200 each of Kukawa, at Rs. 147½ ; Khangaum, at Rs. 177 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 163-5 ; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 158 ; and old Kuddi, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both remained steady markets with a small export business passing in the former and a moderate amount reported in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	19,851	bales.
Wheat	24,173	cwts.
Linseed	49,303	"
Rapeseed	6,527	"
Gingellyseed	9,060	"
Poppyseed	2,937	"
Groundnuts	14,156	"
Castorseed	8,247	"
Rice	14,674	"

FREIGHTS.—We have no improvement to report in rates. There are takers of tonnage to a moderate extent ; but any increase demanded by holders puts a stop to business at once. Business has been done, for May shipment to Genoa and Antwerp at 9s. per ton ; to Dunkirk and Havre at 9s. 6d. ; and to Hamburg, at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. An April-May loading steamer is reported fixed for two ports, at 11s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits ; of the latter we have not heard of many being placed ; but a fair amount of re-sales of Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 2 7-16d. from the 10th April onwards, and a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills at 1s. 2 15-32d. for the same period. Later on there was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper at our quotations above, the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN BULUWAYO.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The position in Buluwayo is regarded as serious, and a general rising of the Natives is feared.

ADVANCE OF OSMAN DIGNA.

Advices state that Osman Digna with a large force is marching on Sinkat, and it is supposed that he intends investing Tokar.

SUAKIN, MARCH 31.

A Soudanese battalion has been ordered to Tokar.

The Dervishes are preparing to resist the Egyptian advance, and are reinforcing Suardet and El Debbeh.

ANGLO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

During a debate in the House of Commons, last night, on the Anglo-Turkish relations, the Hon. G. N. Curzon stated that the Sultan had not performed the obligations imposed by the Cyprus Convention; therefore, Great Britain's obligations under the same treaty had lapsed, but the Government adhered to the obligations contained in the Treaties of 1856, 1871, and 1878.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said the Khedive had informed the Sultan that an expedition had been despatched to restore Dongola to Egypt.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said the Government of India was considering what measures were possible to mitigate the serious growth of contagious diseases in the British Army in India, without infringing the Resolution of the Commons on the subject.

NAVAL WORKS BILL.

The Commons has passed the Naval Works Bill.

ADMISSION OF FRENCH AND FOREIGN GOODS INTO MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, MARCH 30.

M. Bourgeois has notified to the Madagascar Committee that French goods be admitted into Madagascar free, and foreign goods under the French Tariff of 1892.

THE MAILS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 21st instant, left here, at 1-30 a.m., yesterday.

ADEN, MARCH 30.

The P. and Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 o'clock, this evening, and the s. s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

A CHINAMAN'S WRONGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 31.

The suit brought by a Chinaman against the Secretary of State and Inspector of Police for house trespass by the latter when seeking the arrest of the complainant was dismissed by the Recorder, to-day. An appeal is being made to the High Court, Calcutta.]

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 31.

The case against Manecklal Tricumlal, the Gaekwar's opium farmer's partner and agent, came on for hearing, to-day, before Captain C. A. Brown, Railway Magistrate. Mr. Rustom, the Assistant Collector, stated that, as the police had not put in the charge sheet, it would be necessary to fix some other day for the hearing, and requested that the 15th April be fixed.

His Worship granted the application.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes left here, for Bombay, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The O. L. steamer Oroya, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-16
Bar Silver	31½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Bushire, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	31	1	35 p.m.	...	16
Teheran	31	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 31st March, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	57	..	1
" Karachi	...	10	..	1
" Madras	..	34	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 30.

10 p.m.	82·0

TUESDAY.—MARCH 31.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	86·4

News from the pioneer towns of South Africa is very frequently characterised by quaint humour. A Buluwayo paper, for instance, lately contained the following paragraph: "In consequence of the local baker departing suddenly from our midst, regretted by all his friends except his creditors, Buluwayo has been without bread this greater part of the week." In one issue of "The Friend of the Free State" there appeared a paragraph to the effect that through the illness of "our reporter, who had to leave the Rand" the previous day, the editor regrets to state that "we have been unable to furnish as full a report as usual." Another South African journal failed to appear for a week, and then came out with an explanation to the effect that the cause of its temporary non-appearance was the mysterious disappearance of the Kaffir "boys" who usually supplied the "steam-power" for the machine.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

In a lecture on the relations of commerce and conquest delivered to an East End audience the other evening Sir Alfred Lyall pointed out that most of the conquests of the British Empire had been brought about for commercial reasons. Speaking on the general question of the permanence of European dominion, he held that this permanence was very insecure, for it could only be maintained by relays of new-comers from Europe, who would find the natives less satisfied to accept them as they increased in civilisation. The recent disaster of Italy in Abyssinia emphasised the lesson that in the grand international steeplechase across Africa, as it had been described, the need of going slowly was always essential, and if, as it seemed likely, the dangers, difficulties, and duties of such a situation must still be faced and continued it was all the more incumbent on the English nation to drive cautiously and steadily, and avoid collisions with other nations as far as they could possibly be avoided.

In a fit of wonderful generosity the *Novoe Vremya* the inspired mouthpiece of Russian Foreign Policy, disinterestedly warns British investors against subscribing to the new Chinese loan. It states that the new loan does not rest on sound security. Yet it has behind it precisely the same strength as the loan lately guaranteed by Russia, the Chinese Customs duties. These receipts are, it is true, already hypothecated to a considerable extent for the service of previous issues, but there is a sufficient surplus supply to secure the present emission. It would almost appear, therefore, that the *Novoe Vremya* is giving way to alarm without adequate reason; so much so, indeed, that it becomes necessary to glance beneath the surface for some other motive than anxiety for British pockets. Perhaps there may be something of jealousy lying behind. All the Chinese loans previously issued since the war with Japan were placed by the aid of Russia and France. But in the present instance, that profitable combination of philanthropy and usury was thwarted by the Pekin Government's suspicion that its European friends were not quite disinterested. When, therefore, they bid for the new loan, and made pretty sure of getting it under their control, they were immensely disconcerted by the discovery that a powerful Anglo-German syndicate had come to terms with Pekin. Russia ought to be satisfied, all the same; this fresh supply of European capital will quicken the evacuation of the Chinese territory still held by Japan, thus removing another impediment to Russian aggrandisement on the Pacific. French financiers also have some cause for feeling thankful that they are relieved from the strain of supplying 16 additional millions to China; if report may be believed, they require all their funds to keep the Bourse from going to pieces over its enormous holding of Spanish and Italian securities.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, the German bi-metallists are looking forward with eager anticipation to the discussion of the bi-metallist motion in the House of Commons, and especially to the statement of his personal views on the situation which it is anticipated that Mr. Balfour will make on that occasion. They profess confidence that there is a strong current of opinion in the Cabinet in favour of bi-metallism, though they consider that much depends on the ultimate declarations of Mr. Goschen and Sir M. Hicks-Beach. As evidence of the interest with which the attitude of English politicians on the question is followed, I may mention that German bi-metallists have already been circulating the probable results of the division in the House of Commons, on which they will make their own course of action depend. Should the bi-metallist resolution be carried in the British Parliament they are perfectly confident of having a large majority in the Reichstag for their own motion, which has already been backed by the leaders of the Conservative, the National Liberal, and, still more important, the Clerical Parties. This motion will be much stronger in its terms than that of last session, and its success, combined with the success of bi-metallist action in the House of Commons and the French Chamber, would bring the triumph of the bi-metallist cause within an appreciable distance of time.

In the course of a lecture delivered before the Federated Institute of Mining Engineers at Sheffield the other day, Mr. F. G. Shaw, gave some interesting details of the gold mining prospects in Matabeleland. In the first place, he mentioned that there was sufficient water power at the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi, 150 miles from Buluwayo, to run all the machinery which would be required during the next twenty years, and that a company is being formed to utilise the power. Timber is plentiful; coal-fields are known to exist, although their permanence had not been tested; the presence of iron ore gives promise of an important industry, while the natives are being encouraged to throw away their assegais for the miner's pick. Mr. Shaw had much to say of the old workings. In the Lomagunda country one excavation left by the ancients is 1,000 feet in length, 500 feet in width, and 200 feet in depth, and in the bottom a shaft 70 feet deep had been sunk before it cut four auriferous reefs of a distinctly payable character. In this case the ancients have gone down to an extent hitherto unknown. He was inclined to think the original workers were directed by the Phœnicians, regarding whose work some testimony is being searched for at the Vatican. In any case the original workers were Caucasians, although later one or two other distinct races of gold miners, probably Indians, were engaged. Work seemed to be carried on in a primitive way, striking stones of tough igneous rock being very numerous where the gold existed on one wall of the reef more than the other, and the auriferous quartz has evidently been chipped off by these striking stones. From the result of eighteen months' work in Matabeleland, Mr. Shaw is inclined to put 7 dwt. per ton as the average value of the smaller fragments round the old workings, evidently deserted because of the difficulties of coping with a little water. He obtained from average samples existing round some of the dumps, as much as 2½ oz. to the ton, while individual floaters are very commonly found carrying from 2 oz. to 20 oz. to the ton. Indeed, the average width of the reefs discovered in sixty-two shafts was considerably over 2 feet, whilst the assays from fair sections give over 1 oz. to the ton. The gold belt covers an area about half the size of England, and already over 1,800 miles of reefs have been pegged.

The artificial production of silk is one of the latest inventions in France. The method is to reduce wood to a paste, which is then plunged into into nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Next the paste is dried, preparatory to being dipped in ether and alcohol at a temperature of 90 degrees. A transformation ensues, the paste assuming a glutinous consistency, not unlike the precious matter discharged from the mouth of the silkworm. The artificial compound is passed through very small tubes, and comes out like the delicate threads spun by the living caterpillar. To make the wood-silk less inflammable it is plunged into an ammoniacal bath, which neutralises the sulphuric acid and nitric acid. So far artificial silk has been made only at Besançon, but a new factory for its production is about to be started at Fismes, in the Marne Department.

The world's output of copper in 1895 is estimated by the best authorities at 345,000 tons, which is 15,000 tons in excess of the previous year. The actual consumpt by Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States last year exceeds the consumpt for 1894 by 34,000 tons, and the larger proportion of the increased consumpt occurred in the United States. The imports for the present year to date in Britain slightly exceed those for the same period in 1895 and 1894, but the deliveries when compared show a considerably greater ratio of increase. Stocks on hand at date are 12,000 tons less than at same period last year. The total visible supply has undergone similar shrinkage. The outlook for consumpt during the present year is most favourable. Naval and mercantile ship-building is active, locomotive and engineering works have booked large orders, the copper wire trade is active, and electrical enterprises here, on the Continent, and in the United States indicate more than their normal consumpt of copper. Little has been done of late years in opening up new mines. The sources of supply cannot therefore be rapidly increased. Such are the causes for the recent rise in prices and the placing of large contracts.

At a recent meeting of the Chemical Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce attention was drawn to the restrictions placed upon the chemical industry in the United Kingdom by the regulation of the British post office forbidding the sending of liquids in bottles. This barrier to the transmission of samples of liquids by post was held to be a cause of serious injuries to the trade in chemicals. It was stated that from other European countries, not including Italy, however, sample bottles of liquids could be sent by post to India, the United States, and other parts of the world, and this facility was an obvious advantage to manufacturers on the Continent. It was resolved that an effort should be made to obtain the same privilege in the United Kingdom, and a committee was appointed to make representations to the Postmaster-General, with a view to a removal of the disability under which manufacturers and merchants now carry on business in this country.

Some interesting particulars in regard to Canadian trade aspirations are to be found in the annual report of the Toronto Board of Trade for 1895. The question which is apparently considered of most pressing importance is that of the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship service. The Toronto Board of Trade is strongly convinced of the necessity for this service, and has formed a high estimate of its probable value. Nothing less, we are told, than a twenty-knot service will satisfy Canada in these days. The Dominion, it is pointed out, possesses great geographical advantages, as it is several hundred miles nearer to Great Britain than either Boston or New York; and it is urged that this advantage ought not to be sacrificed by running vessels at considerably less speed than those which connect the United States ports with this country. Of course, it may be pointed out parenthetically, there is a considerable difference in numbers between the population of Canada and that of the United States, which is not without effect on the volume of traffic to attract competing shipowners; and there is also a difference as regards the variety of the merchantable products of the Dominion and its great neighbour. Canada, for instance, has not a great cotton crop to export. Still, it cannot be doubted that a faster service would assist the trade in the farm products of Canada, with regard to which quick delivery is in many cases a very important consideration. But it is argued in addition, and with much reason, that with a swift rail route between the Atlantic and the Pacific and swift lines of steamers between Vancouver, Japan, China, and Australia, Canada ought to become the world's highway between East and West; that tea, coffee, fruits, silk, and other Eastern produce ought to take that route; and that Canada's development would receive an enormous impulse as a result of the establishment of such a carrying trade. It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain has promised a subsidy of £75,000, and the Dominion Government one of £150,000, and this, it is hoped, will result in the project being realised within the next two years. As regards the immediate business outlook, stress is laid on the circumstance that Manitoba has been favoured with a "magnificent" crop, the largest harvested since the province was constituted, and that there is a promise of the exploitation of rich gold deposits in British Columbia. Moreover, the harvest throughout Canada has been fairly up to the average. One condition still lacking for business development is "a reduction of the rates of discount for all legitimate business enterprises by the banks." It certainly seems extraordinary, considering the extremely low rates so long ruling in this country, that the Canadian merchant should still be paying 6 to 7 per cent. for the discounting of his bills, or higher rates considerably than the official rates ever in India.

A noteworthy feature in the recent history of the American cotton goods trade, and one which seems to throw some light on the state of the market for the raw material, is that, according to Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular, dated New York, February 26, the active trade of last summer and autumn failed to do more than distribute the surplus supply of goods, and spinners and merchants are complaining of their inability to obtain remunerative prices for the large amount of manufactured goods they have on hand. Cotton goods are reported to have been sold on a basis of value more nearly approaching the quotations of the raw material last spring than the price at which the spinners can now secure that cotton. Naturally such a condition of the goods market restricts the demand from American spinners for cotton. "The movement of the crop," Messrs. Hubbard, Brothers and Co. go on to say, "continues on a larger scale than the small estimates early in the season led the trade to expect, and it is now apparent that the movement will show 6,000,000 bales in sight on the 1st of March, and the simple addition of the Southern consumption from that date brings the crop close to 6,500,000 bales without another bale being received at the ports. It is this feature which is creating a belief in a larger crop than 7,000,000 bales; therefore, the question for the trade to consider is whether an advance is justified from the present prices upon a condition of supply and demand based upon an American crop approaching 7,250,000 bales and an Indian crop 400,000 to 500,000 bales larger than last season. Were trade conditions in America or on the Continent favourable the answer might be given in the affirmative, but at the moment the situation appears to be directly the opposite to that existing a year ago, when the improvement in prices began. Then the supplies of cotton were heavy and prices extremely low, while consumers throughout the world had reduced their supplies to the lowest possible ebb; now, the supply of cotton is by comparison small, while consumers are well supplied with goods, and manufacturers are unable to dispose of their product. In these deductions no notice has been taken of the general desire on the part of the planters to plant this season as much land in cotton as they can possibly till, whilst last year they were anxious to raise other crops than cotton. Locally the temper of the trade is to look for a market ranging between 7¼ and 8 cents a pound until the situation becomes more clear."

Although the greatest diamond mines in the world are in South Africa, Brazil exports more diamonds to that part than to anywhere else on earth. The explanation is easy. They are black diamonds, and are not of the kind used as jewellery. The place of their greatest utility is underground in the mines. South Africa does not produce them, but it could not get along well without them. Black diamond is the hardest substance known. Its utility has only been realised for about twenty years, and improvements are constantly being made in it. The rough stones are taken and split by machinery in a way that was unknown until recently. The split must follow the grain. If it does not, half the stone will be wasted. Each stone is split into cubes of different sizes. The cubes are then welded into mining drills, if they are to be used for boring. The steel is cast about the diamond so that it cannot get loose. In the same way nearly all diamond saws are made. They are circular saws. Every tooth is a black diamond cube. It is fastened on when the steel portion of the instrument is in a molten state. The attempt to make these stones artificially has proved a failure in every instance. The cost is greater than the market price of the Brazilian diamond. Black diamonds weigh ordinarily less than 100 carats, ranging all the way down to half a carat. The largest in existence was found only a short time ago, its weight being 320 carats. The diamond was sold to a museum for £8,000.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, under Commander F. M. Barwick, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Mombassa. It will be remembered that the Warren Hastings left here on the 2nd ultimo, and proceeded to Karachi, where she embarked the 24th Bombay Regiment for Mombassa, arriving there on the 15th ultimo. The regiment consisted of 12 British officers, 16 Native officers, and 720 non-commissioned officers and men, each man being provided with 500 rounds. The section of the Native Field Hospital was in charge of Surgeon-Major Fawks. A company of a hundred men remain on the North-West Frontier with the Afghan Boundary Commission, under Lieutenant Walters, and in its place one company of the 26th Regiment proceeded to Mombassa. Captain Mellis, Captain Tighe, D.S.O., 1st Baluchis, Lieutenants Parker and Hennington, 2nd Baluchis, and Lieutenant Kelly, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, are attached to the Regiment. With the exception of Captain Jacob, who is on furlough, and whose place is filled by Captain Mellis, the regiment is complete, under the command of Colonel A. A. Pearson. The Warren Hastings arrived at Mombassa on the 15th ultimo, and the regiment was landed on the following day. The vessel was to stop there till the 24th ultimo to take a detachment of 120 men to Wassein, about forty miles south of Mombassa, but telegraphic orders were received from Bombay to return immediately. It is believed that the Regiment will be split up into small parties to pursue the Chief McCarak, who is supposed to have 700 to 1,000 men with him. Sub-Lieutenant Bingham, R. I. M., was detailed for duty with the troops as Transport Officer. He was going ashore with the 1st Detachment, when an accident occurred, and precipitated five men into the water. Lieutenant Bingham at once jumped overboard, and with great difficulty saved two men. Two were drowned, and one swam to the shore. The Warren Hastings had a fine passage, and left Mombassa on the 20th ultimo for Zanzibar, where she received coals and water, and left the same on the 22nd ultimo for Bombay.

GOLF AT SERRENTO.

Sir E. Buck tells us he has received a code telegram, from Serrento, asking him to invite Indian papers to announce the fact that there will be a golf tournament at Serrento, in the third week in April, which may prove an attraction to Anglo-Indian lovers of the game who intend to halt in Italy on their way home. The golf links were laid out a year ago by some Indian officers at *Sant Agata dei due Golp*, thus called because it commands the two "gulfs" of Naples and Salerno. It has now been re-christened St. Agata *dei tre golp*, and perhaps the third 'golf' will be of as great interest to some visitors as the other two. Dr. Brunton, resident physician, is in charge of the golf club, and the secretary is Signor Trainontano, of the hotel of that name.

There is in Bond-street a toilet club for the use of dogs. Here poodles can be shaved, and other dogs shampooed and in every way refreshed and invigorated to face the worries of canine life, which now include muzzles and the too attentive carefulness of the police. The chief form of sport open to the London dog, viz., cat-hunting, is now robbed of all its attraction by the muzzling order, and this is calculated to depress, so that the solace of a toilet club becomes almost a necessity. The cats know so well that their enemies cannot bite through muzzles that they refuse to run when pursued.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The Watganj fire, which broke out on Tuesday afternoon, has proved the most disastrous of its kind which has occurred in Calcutta, for many a long year. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and much damage has resulted to cattle and property in the vicinity, while seven lives are proved to have been lost. In all disasters like this public charity flows largely, and relief measures are already in motion with a large and influential committee to distribute the funds subscribed. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with praiseworthy promptitude has promised a grant from Provincial Funds for the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

What with the breakdown of the machinery of the Benares water-works, the supply being seriously diminished to the inconvenience of the population, and the fact that Mr. Hankin, the Government analyst at Agra, has discovered that the water-supply of Allahabad is contaminated with the bacillus which is supposed to cause enteric fever, the public will speedily begin to lose confidence in the asserted purity of water, thus provided. It seems a thousand pities that local Governments should evolve elaborate and expensive schemes in order to provide provincial cities with a pure water-supply only to discover afterwards that the very opposite result has been attained.

It is reported that the marriage of her Highness the First Princess of Mysore will take place towards the latter end of May, and consequently the stay of her Highness the Maharni on the hills will not be long one.

It is stated that Major Carandini, late of the 5th Lancers, is not going to England this year on his retirement, as was at first anticipated, but has taken up his quarters at Dehra, where he will have charge of all Captain Firman's lot, and one or two others.

News has been received at Murshidabad of the death by heart-disease at Baghdad of Nawab Syed Azim Ali Khan, Bahadur, a political prisoner of the Government of India. The deceased was over sixty years old, and had retired sometime ago with his family to Baghdad.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 29th Feb., 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,190, and for goods, etc., Rs. 80,097, making altogether Rs. 1,59,287, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 153. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,63,227, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 157.

Mr. Laurence Jenkins, who has just been appointed Judge of the High Court of Calcutta in the place of Mr. Justice Pigott, retired, is thirty-eight years of age, and was called thirteen years ago to the Bar. He is the son of Mr. Richard Jenkins, of Cilbronau, Cardiganshire, for which county he is himself a justice of the peace. Mrs. Jenkins is more than an amateur in painting, having devoted the last five years entirely to that study at Calderon's School of Art in St. John's Wood.

The working of the European Vagrancy Act IX. of 1874 in the Madras Presidency during 1895 shows that there were four vagrants left on the rolls of the Government Workhouse at the commencement of, and sixteen admissions during, the year under review, making a total of twenty. Of these, four were discharged on obtaining employment, six were released under section 16, one was sent to England as a distressed seaman by the Port authorities, three absconded, two were transferred to the Bombay Workhouse, and one died in the General Hospital. There were thus three vagrants remaining on the rolls at the close of the year as against four in the preceding year. Six of the vagrants admitted during the year were European subjects, two "other Europeans," two "other British subjects" and six Americans, the corresponding numbers for 1894 being fifteen, four, five, and none, respectively. In most cases the previous occupation of the inmates was on Railways, and the cost of maintaining each man was Rs. 81-14-4, or an increase of Rs. 15-7-8 over the previous year.

On Saturday afternoon, at St. George's Cathedral, Teynamper, Miss Barbara Robinson Jane Watson, a daughter of Mr. Edward Watson and a sister of Mr. F. B. Watson, of the Bank of Madras, was united by the holy bond of matrimony to Mr. Norman Edward Marjoribanks, I. C. S., Assistant Collector at Negapatam. Within the Cathedral were gathered the Rev. H. C. Parker, Mrs. F. B. Watson, Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. J. O. Hood, Mr. D. G. McConechy, and Captain Bradley and others to witness the marriage. A little before 3 p.m., the bridegroom arrived, accompanied by his bestman, Mr. C. G. Todhunter. Soon after followed the bride, prettily dressed and wearing the customary wreath of orange-blossoms, leaning on the arm of her brother. She was received at the door by the Venerable Archdeacon Elwes, who performed the necessary rites of the Church. The marriage over, the wedded pair adjourned to the vestry, to the strains of the wedding-march, played on the organ by Mr. W. D. St. Leger, and there signed the register. Thence they proceeded to the residence of Mr. F. B. Watson, in Marshall's Road, Egmore, followed by the guests. After the usual reception and the cutting of the cake, the happy couple left for Negapatam by the evening S. I. R. mail, amidst the usual shower of rice and slippers.

It was only to be expected that the enormous increase in the number of cyclists which has taken place in recent years, joined with the introduction of the fast and noiseless pneumatic, should lead to some increase in the number of fatal cycle accidents. But that these were still maintained at a very moderate figure in 1894 is shown by the statistics in the Registrar-General's Report for that year, which has just been published. The total number of fatal accidents in England and Wales attributed to riding upon cycles and being ridden upon by them (for the returns make no distinction) was thirty. A perfect holocaust!" exclaims the District Councillor who has just voted for taxing cycles and regulating their speed down to six miles an hour. But let him wait a moment. In the same year perambulators killed 4 persons, traction engines and steam rollers 15, tramcars 55, other road vehicles 1,166, and horses alone 252; total 1,492. Thus, of all the fatal road accidents, cycles were responsible for less than one in fifty, and he would be a bold man who should venture to contend that cycle traffic was in 1894 less than one-fiftieth of the whole road traffic. Moreover, it must be noted that children under ten years of age furnished one-seventh of the victims in the case of horses, one-fifth in that of traction engines, more than a quarter in that of miscellaneous vehicles, and a good deal more than a third in that of tramcars, but only one-tenth in that of cycles.

Signora Jessie White Mario writes to us from Lendinara regarding the state of the Italian wounded in Africa. With their heavy losses in material as well as men, we may be sure (says a correspondent) that the ambulances will be deficient. "The Red Cross is very active, but certain necessaries are so much easier to be obtained in England—surgical instruments, all sort of gutta-percha sheets, pillows, air and water beds; also Liebig's in quantities. The Lister preparations here are very expensive, and will be most absolutely needed there. Surgeons are sure to volunteer from Italy in abundance, and they are the finest fellows on the face of the earth. Never has a young nation been so bitterly tried. As to the question of where the fault lies, or lay, that is a family affair. But sympathy shown in England's old fashion of help would be very precious, and whatever alliances may be made on paper, the real alliance between England and Italy—alliance of heart and also of interest—will outlive them all. It should be remembered that Italy offered her services to England at the time of our Gordon disaster, and they would have been accepted had not the wise decision to withdraw from the Soudan been arrived at."

The Rev. C. H. Kelly, the book steward, who is still prosecuting his searches in the Archives of the Wesleyan Book Room in the City-road, has come across a number of fresh documents of much interest to the communion. His latest discovery consists of several letters, some in French and some in English, written by the Swiss Vicar of Madeley, the Rev. John W. de la Flechere, better known as "Fletcher of Madeley," who, after an adventurous career, entered the Church of England and became a great friend of the Wesleys. There is also a letter from William Wilberforce, the Abolitionist, to the wife of Charles Wesley. Another manuscript, a letter from John Wesley to his assistant, recommends retiring to rest each night at a quarter past nine, and never later than ten o'clock, save on watch nights. The other documents which Mr. Kelly has brought to light are manuscript sermons and letters relating to Gideon Ouseley, the Irish Methodist and writer, who was educated for the Established Church of Ireland by a Roman Catholic priest, and whose earnestness in later life was equalled only by the romance of his youth and the recklessness of his early manhood.

A Rome correspondent writes: In Italy there are not well defined parties as in other countries. In 1876 the Left, corresponding to the Liberal, came for the first time into power, but about ten years ago, Signor Depretis, who was one of the Left leaders inaugurated the so-called "transformism," which should more properly be "confusionism," as with the constitution of Cabinets composed of men taken from different parties was brought about the dismemberment of the old historic parties, without substituting others for them. An attempt to return to the old traditional divisions was made by Signor Giolitti, who hoisted again the flag of the Left, but serious events arising prevented his carrying out his plan. The Crispi Cabinet, which has just resigned, was supported by a majority composed of the Left, Centre, and Right—that is to say, Liberal, Moderate, and Conservative—having in Opposition the largest part of the Conservatives, some of the followers of Giolitti, and Zanardelli, and all the Radicals and Socialists.

DURBAR AT NESBIT ROAD.

Last evening, a very large and splendid durbar was held by Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police, at the mansion of his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, Nesbit Road, for the purpose of presenting to Khan Bahadur Kasim Haji Mitha and Rao Bahadur Narayen Meghajî Lokhande, the sanads of the titles of Khan Bahadur and Rao Bahadur, respectively, conferred upon them by his Excellency the Viceroy. The spacious hall of the mansion was crowded by influential and leading Native gentlemen of different communities. The Mahomedans, amongst whom Khan Bahadur Kasim Mitha is very popular, predominated. The hall presented an unique scene, being filled by a picturesque gathering of nobility and gentry of this cosmopolitan city. The guests were received at the entrance by Rao Saheb Morar Rao and Inspector Framji Bhicaji, and on the main stairs they were met by Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Khan Bahadur, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, who conducted them to the Durbar Hall, which presented an animated appearance. The Police Commissioner, and his son, Mr. Frank Vincent, came at the appointed hour, and were welcomed by the Sardar Bahadur, who conducted them to their seats in gold-cushioned chairs.

Amongst the most prominent guests were his Highness Aga Akbar Shah, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, and Haji Aga Abdul Hussein Shirazi. There were also present: Messrs. Kurimbooy Ibrahim, Mir Sarfrazali, barrister-at-law, Mir Azun Ali, barrister-at-law, Kazi Kubrudin, barrister-at-law, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Haji Oomar Jamal, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Meherali Dewraj Master, Dr. Hisni, Dr. Underwood, Dr. Ganna Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Karaka, Messrs. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi, Ramchunder R. Dharadhur, Rai Bahadur Luchmonsingh, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Dr. Santoji Ranoji, Mayor Dabholkar, Dr. Dabholkar, Dewjibhoy Kanji, Rahanubhoy Hooseinbhoy, Nansibhoy Piroo Mahomed, Ahmedbhoy Dewji Kanji, Vallibhoy Peermahomed, Dostmahomed Peermahomed, Kalkhosro Bejonji Choksi, F. D. Stranack, Damodurdas Tapidas, Shamrao M. Rele, Kadarbhoy Karimji, Abdul Ali Karimji, Haji Osman Jamal, Hasan Oomar Jamal, Abukakar Jamal, Abdullah Meyan Ahmed Khandwani, Haji Osman Dawd, Abba Isa, Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahamatullah, Haji Asman Abba, Haji Karim Mahomed, Dada Miyan Rahmatullah, Abdullah Jiva, Haji Mahomed Latiff, Haji Mahomed Haji Ali, Patel Haji Musa Haji Suleman, Haji Kasim Jumi, Haji Ismail Hasham, Haji Mahomed Suleman, Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff, Haji Nur Mahomed Abutalib, Haji Kasim Haji Tar Mahomed Porbandari, Haji Daud Ismail Sodawaterwalla, Haji Mahomed Adamji Badruddin, Khatri Haji Ibrahim Osmanji, Khatri Umar, Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, Nur Mahomed Jairaj Pirbhai, Kasim Sivji, Manjibhai Nathu, Fazulbhai Jan Mahomed, Abdullabhai Laiji, Hajibhai Laiji, Rahmatullah Khiraz, Mahomedbhai Sensee Khiraz, Mehr Ali Mahomed Chinoy, Mehar Ali Mahomed Patel, Allarukhia Sewji, Haji Zakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, Haji Siddik Haji Ibrahim Kadwani, Haji Adam Siddik, Haji Shabu Siddik, Haji Pir Mahomed Allarukhia, Haji Ibrahim Sakkar Haji Hasham Sakkar Haji Umar Sobani, Haji Mahomed Ismail, Mahomed Ismail Makba, Gulam Nabi Khan Daud Khan, Dr. D'Silva, Hakim Mahomed Dayen, Mahomed Husein Hakim, Dr. Abdul Kani, Dandbai Mussabhai, Ismailji Karvanno, Ismailji Navcanno, and many others.

The proceedings began in a formal manner. After the Commissioner had taken his seat, Sirdar Bahadur Abdulalli advanced and presented Khan Bahadur Kasim Mitha and Rao Bahadur Lokhande, and prayed that the sanads might be presented to them.

The Commissioner then stepped forward and presented the sanads to the two gentlemen with a suitable address. He said that he felt great pleasure in presenting the sanad to his friend, Mr. Kasim Mitha, who was a benefactor of the poor, a loyal subject of her Majesty's Government, and a staunch friend of the protectors of the peace. The eminent services rendered by Mr. Kasim Mitha to the authorities and the public at large were of incalculable value, and had produced excellent results. The Khan Bahadur not only housed, clothed, and fed the helpless in the Bombay famine, but he fed the police and the military also, and otherwise rendered excellent services in the restoration of peace and order by bringing to bear his personal influence upon the rioters, and co-operating with the police in suppressing the riot. His Excellency the Viceroy, on his recommendation, backed up by the Bombay Government, had conferred the title on the most deserving friend of the police and the public, and who did excellent services in an unostentatious way. His friend, Mr. Meghaji, also rendered very good services by exerting his influence on the mill-hands and the turbulent Marathas. He hoped that they would both continue to be useful to the Government as well as the public, and wished them both long life and prosperity.

Khan Bahadur Haji Kasim Mitha thanked Mr. Vincent for the very kind words he had spoken of him. He also thanked Government for doing him so great a honour by conferring upon him the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction. He would always ungrudgingly bestow his attention to the welfare of his fellow-creatures, and when the occasion arose, he would not fail to assist the paternal Government, who had appreciated what little he had done at the time of the riot of August, 1893. He reminded his hearers that if they would try to help Government, they would not fail to secure rewards for it. Mr. Meghaji also made a suitable reply.

On the motion of Mr. Vincent, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Highness the Aga Khan for allowing the use of his mansion for the occasion.

On the motion of Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, a hearty vote of thanks was also accorded to Mr. Vincent, for whom three cheers were given. Mr. Vincent and the recipients of the sanads were garlanded by Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Khan Bahadur before they left the hall.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

The game, last evening, between A. J. Brooks and Fischer, was anything but the interesting contest that was expected, Brooks winning very easily by two sets to love. Score: 6-3 and 6-1. At the beginning play was fairly even, each game being won by the server until the score reached three games all, when Brooks took the lead, and kept it throughout to the end of the set. The second set was even more unequal, Fischer securing one game only. While Brooks's play was quite like his old self at the net, Fischer was decidedly out of form, with the inevitable result that he had a very poor look in at any time. In one way this is to be regretted, as it is always more satisfactory to find both players up to their usual form, and a match well-fought-out to the end—and

hemp seed, and creeping with it under their felt blankets (namands,) and throwing it on red hot stones, and inhaling the fumes given off." Pliny, xxi. 69 (18), states that the roots of a species of cyperus were burnt by some race of unnamed barbarians, and inhaled for the reduction of enlarged spleen; again, xxiv., 84 (13), xxvi., 16 (6), that the root of colisteot was smoked, as a remedy in cases of inveterate cough, by aid of a pipe—"infundibulum," or "infundibulum"—which apparently very much resembled the Haytian Y-shaped tobacco pipe; and again, xxviii., 67 (17), that dry cowdung was smoked through a reed, as an alleviative in consumption; and, finally, that "realgar," as he calls it, was inhaled as a palliative in a-thma: Dioscorides adding, V. 122, that it was smoked through a pipe. Again, it is said that a fox smoking a pipe is represented on the armorial bearings carved on a stone chimney-piece in cawdor castle, dated 1,510. If this is an unquestionable representation of tobacco smoking in Great Britain before the introducti n of tobacco into the island by Sir Francis Drake, what are we to say to Skelton's lines, which must have been written before 1,529, the year of his death :—

"Nor did that time know
To puff and to blow
In a piece of white clay
As you do at this day,
With fier and coal
And a leaf in a hole."

It is true his works were first published in 1568, and Stow says that tobacco was first brought to England by Sir John Hawkins, in 1565; but three years do not leave time for the practice of tobacco smoking to have grown to such an extent in England as to have led to the interpolation by a dishonest editor of these certainly puzzling lines in Skelton's poems. In America the smoking of tobacco probably goes back to the remotest ages of man on that continent. The mounds of the Ohio and Scioto Valleys, so abound with red stone tobacco pipes, that one of them is named from these relics of early man as the "Tobacco Pipe Mound." It is well known that among the North American Indians the smoking of tobacco together is a most sacred pledge of piece, and that the practice is intimately interwoven with all their rites and superstitions, and social and political usages and traditions and history. This no doubt is due in the first place to the fact that after dreams, alcoholic and narcotic stimulants of all kinds have played a most important part in providing mankind with intimations of the hidden spiritual influences that govern it, and so the sacramental status of these stimulants in so many ritualised religions. But in the second place the sacr-sanct status of tabacco among the North American Indians is due to the peaceful, sociable, and benignant frame of mind induced by smoking the drug. Alcohol drinking promotes sociability, its supremest praise overbearing all its blame; but it readily betrays into intemp rance. Opium smoking, though infinitely less harmful than tobacco smoking potentially is, and indeed absolutely harmless in itself, encourages unsociability and solitary habits; but tobacco smoking at once soothes and cheers and humanis s, it promotes temperance, and it is only in extreme excess that it causes any evil effects bodily or mental. Pereira, Christison, and Parkes are all agreed as to the general innocuousness of tobacco smoking; while the universal indulgence of mankind in the habit is an unmistakable indication as well of its material as its moral benefits. Tobacco smoking, in a sentence, is health and virtue made easy. It is only to be regretted that in importing the habit from America we could not also have imported some of the religiously binding diplomatic practices associated with it by the pagan aborigines of that continent. When a cause of quarrel arose among them, and they did not wish to fight over it, the chiefs of the opposed tribes exchanged pipes, and smoked togethe s and when tribes engaged in hostilities became tired of them, they brought them to an end with a good smoke together. The historical calumet of peace is indeed the most characteristic and the noblest symbol of the ancient race of Red Indians; and there is much need for its introduction into the diplomacy of the Christian nations of Europe. Nothing aggravates a quarrel more than exchanging notes over it; and it would be a decided improvement to substitute a change of pipes, or cheroots, or cigars, or even cigarettes. "There will indeed never be a true and effectual settlement of Europe until it is converted into a smoking concern." And this leads me to ask, in conclusion, why Mr. Tripp's admirable paper on smoking was not a smoking lecture. The way in which the Imperial Institute mixes up in its programme the materialising with the instructive has no severer critic than myself; but that is only in my official and public capacity, and as a private individual I like it; and must confess to a feeling of deep disappointment when I found on coming here this afternoon that pipes, cigars, and cheroots, those dear concomitants of "nappy ale," were not to be handed round during the reading of Mr. Tripp's paper, so that we might have practically pronounced on the merits of the rival brands of "East Indian" tobacco. But this unfortunate omission in no way detracted from the interest and high practical value of his paper. We have all listened to it with instruction and pleasure, and as a member of the Committee of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts I would add that we are all most grateful to Mr. Tripp for it. We believe it will do great good in attracting public attention in this country to the high merits of East Indian tobacco of every honest brand, and we hope that there is a future of ever-growing prosperity for the trade in it, both here and throughout Europe, and that the smoke of it will go up for ever and ever.

INDIAN TOBACCO TRADE SMALL.

Mr. M. Stewart could testify that Mr. Tripp was thoroughly acquainted with his subject, having been associated with him since he joined the British Deli and Langkat Company about two years ago. Tobacco was a very expensive crop to raise. The same land could only be used for one or perhaps two crops, as explained by Mr. Tripp, and their great expense was in having to use fresh fields every year, their returns, however, were now something like £120,000 per crop. A large amount of English money was invested in Sumatra companies, but Stock Exchange values to-day are not what they had been years ago, for the alteration in the American McKinley tariff had crippled many companies, and led them to cease cultivation. Still, however, a vein of English money remained in Sumatra tobacco companies but the quantity of tobacco landed in England by them was very small indeed. The annual value of the Sumatra tobacco trade with Amsterdam reached the large total of nearly three millions sterling, and what they would all like to see was their own country getting a larger share of this turn-over, say something more in proportion to the amount of capital England has invested in the Sumatra industry, as well as her large consumption of the article. The industry was carried on chiefly by means of joint stock companies. A few Amsterdam concerns were coupling on per cent., and their shares stood at very large premiums. That was because the Dutch were the pioneers of this industry, while the Engl sh only came in towards the end, after the Dutch had proved the value of their properties; but the field, and estate for estate, some English-owned properties would compare favourably with the Dutch. At present, the Indian tobacco trade was small but there had been a decided improvement in the cultivation during recent years. In place of the long Trichinopoly cigars—with a straw through the middle—of some 30 years ago, we now saw in tobacconists' shows the "Flor de Dindigul," which in shape were quite equal to Havana cigars. Probably India would never grow such fine tobacco as Borneo and Sumatra, which lay nearer the equator within the region where the finest wrapper tobacco was grown. No doubt a great improvement might be effected in the cultivation. Mysore and Ceylon plantation coffee, for instance, always commanded a greater money value than the native article. He was glad to learn that an enterprising English or Scotch firm was about to take Indian tobacco planting in hand; and trusted that success would attend their efforts. It was a great pity we did so little in the direction of British-made cigars, seeing the large consumption in this country, for we got the raw material readily to hand, and can manufacture easily; indeed, we ought to have something like a monopoly of that trade. Borneo cigars were no doubt good, and were sold at cheap rates; but equally good cigars, with a Sumatra cover, could readily be bought in London at 3d. or 6d. More enterprise in the trade would be advantageous for all concerned. Although the Imperial Institute and Society of Arts, as referred to by the last speakers (Sir George Birdwood) had not got tobacco samples, he would be pleased during the forthcoming year to supply them, and he trusted that by bringing such important matters before the Society of Arts it might be for the benefit of British trade.

LORD HARRIS IN DEFENCE OF INDIAN TOBACCO.

Lord Harris, who presided at the lecture, thought, as the advocates of Borneo, Sumatra, and Madras tobacco had had their say, the discussion might be brought to a close; but he would add a few words about tobacco-growing in another part of the world. Some ten years ago he introduced the subject of tobacco cultivation in England in the House of Lords. In an extremely successful speech, from his own point of view, he proved satisfactorily that tobacco had been grown in England in large quantities per acre, and had been sold in England at prices which led to the conclusion that it was a profitable article of cultivation. It might be news to some present that the cultivation of tobacco in England was at one time an extremely profitable undertaking. That very practical man, Oliver Cromwell, found it necessary, objecting to tobacco as much as James I., to issue a counterblast against its cultivation, but he did it in a more practical way than the first Stuart, by sending his troopers out among the tobacco crops and cutting them down. That was in Gloucestershire in a district where it had been grown by Lord Sudeley. The same cultivation had also been carried on at Richmond, where a few years ago a crop of chicory was grown; also in the south of Ireland, and it had been shown to be possible in Scotland. But the statute against it never been repealed, and to this day a fine of £2,000 per acre might be imposed for growing tobacco, with distribution of the crop. After his remarks in the House of Lords a great deal of interest was taken in the subject, and all sew of his friends, Mr. Fa mne De Laune, Lord Walsingham, and other practical agriculturists took it up in various parts of England, and some of them undoubtedly grew an extremely fine coloured tobacco. He was told at the time that some of the tobacco grown by Mr. Fa mne De Laune was pronounced to be of as fine a colour as anything sent into the market. There was no doubt whatever about that, and it was certain that we could grow magnificent tobacco crops in this country. Unfortunately the cultivators managed to obtain the services of persons who had been engaged in tobacco-curing in America and elsewhere, and in fact every premiss on which he had founded his argument was substantiated. They grew fine tobacco, and in large quantities, and of fine colour; it was made up in various forms, but the public would not have it. What there was lacking in it exactly nobody had been able to find out, but the essential oils were for some reason found to be deficient in degree or in particular flavour and volume. One might of course smoke tobacco and be at the same time distinctly aware that it was not good tobacco. Mr. Corn walls was still trying to produce a satisfactory article, but it seemed there were certain ingredients arising either from soil or climate in England which prevented the production of a really satisfactory article. With regard to Indian tobacco, what they had seen so far went to show that if all the doubts which had been expressed as to producing it of really good quality were true, the seasons would be found in what Mr. Tripp had said. He had told them in the Deli area of some 500 square miles, exclusively the Sumatra tobacco was produced; but that only across a small river fine tobacco could not be grown. That showed the existence of some ingredients in soil or climate in the one district which were wanting in the other. If that was a fair argument, it followed that in most parts of India those necessary ingredients which produced the finest tobacco were lacking. Still, it was certainly news to him that a smokable and marketable Indian tobacco was not produced. He was under the impression that a considerable quantity of Indian cigars were consumed in England. Mr. Applin had told them that a good British cigar grown on British soil, and manufactured by British workpeople could be produced in this country. He did not suggest for a moment that the Indian grower might not improve his system of cultivation and possibly the quality of the article he turned out. In all kinds of agriculture there were things to be learned as time went on; but improvements came very slowly, for the reason that agriculture was founded upon the experience of centuries; and they would never get the farmer, the man who was farming for profit, to alter his system of cultivation which had resulted from his forefathers' experience for centuries, simply at the instance of the first amateur farmer who came along and advised him to change it. He would allow the amateur farmer to waste his own money until a successful result were produced he would do nothing. When some such result could be produced in India a better state of things would arise. The agricultural chemists' assistance would be valuable, and perhaps after they had had a little time to investigate and consider the matter they would be able to suggest to to the Madras Government how better results might be produced. The meeting would join him in thanking Mr. Tripp for his valuable paper. It was to be by the means he suggested, carried out by Englishmen, that we might hope to spread knowledge on this subject, of which Englishmen might be able to take advantage in various parts of the world throughout the British Empire.

A MUNICIPAL APPEAL.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)
MUNCHERJI BOMANJI VS. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

MR. L. RUSSELL, instructed by Mr. D. F. Wadia solicitor, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a petition by Mr. Muncherji Bomanji as committee of the estate of Ramodi-das Vamandas, an adjudged lunatic, for the ascertainment by the court of the value of certain land belonging to the lunatic's estate, which has been taken up by the Municipal Commissioner for the purposes of street improvements. The petition comprises two parcels of land situate in Banyan Street, and the other in Abdul Rahiman Street. As to the Banyan Street property, the parties are now agreed that the value of the land should be awarded at Rs. 40 per square yard, the area taken being 4'31 square yards, and the date of possession by the Municipality 10th December, 1894. With regard to the Abdul Rahiman Street property the area admitted to be 39'52 square yards, and the date of possession 9th May 1895. The question was "to be allowed for measuring 15'09 square yards. The only question for my determination is the value of the land. The parties have not taken up a contentious line in this case, and both the sides are, I think, willing that I should determine the value of the land by considering the evidence laid before me of sales in the locality, of which several instances are given by either sides. I do not, therefore, at all stop to consider Mr. Gostling's valuation on a rental basis by which he works out a value for the land at Rs. 30-3 per square yard. I may mention, however, that that figure is largely in excess of the real value of the land. Having regard to the non-contentious attitude of the parties and the undisputable character of the sales proved, I shall not discuss each particularly, but confine myself to some general remarks on the whole case. On the part of the petitoner four sales have been proved of the properties marked W., X., Y. and Z on the tracing No. 3. Of these I must regard Y. as an exceptional case. Here a tiny shop standing at the corner of the Abdul Rahiman Street and Bhajipala Street was sold for Rs. 10,200. The area is only 15 5-8 square yards and the building of trifling value. The rent obtainable is Rs. 65 per month, so that it will be seen that the price is not very outrageous. At the same time it does not, I think, form a reliable criterion of the value of land in the neighbourhood. The enormous price over Rs. 600 a square yard at once leads one to suspect that it is a peculiar case, and as a matter of fact it stands quite alone—no other sale being spoken to in which the price exclusive of the buildings was more than Rs. 215 a square yard. The reason for the exceptionally high price is not hard to see. The position is inimitable, and every inch of the small square plot on the site is valuable. No doubt, a shop in that position not only commands a high rent, but is never untenanted, and is therefore an absolutely safe investment, especially as the building can entail little or no expense. As to the other three properties, W., X. and Z., they show a price per square yard of Rs. 145 to Rs. 215, the latter allowance for the buildings standing on them, on the basis adduced by the Municipality. On the other hand the Municipality have proved fine sales at somewhat lower rates, varying from Rs. 93 to Rs. 140 after making the allowance for the buildings as above mentioned. These five sales are of the properties marked A., B., E., F. and G. on the tracing No. 3. Of these A. and E. seem to me the most valuable criteria, because in A. the building was quite pulled down, showing that the purchaser did not particularly consider it, when making the purchase, and in F. the building was in a dilapidated state and practically worthless. These give values of Rs. 140 and Rs. 139, respectively. At the same time I have to consider which properties are most like the property in question. Some e.g., F., are narrow strips with little or no frontage. The land in question is frontage land. As to the respective values of the different parts of Abdul Rahiman Street, there is no reliable evidence, but in one respect the sales, of which proof has been given, are valuable, and that is that they are all of recent date, within the last two years. It is not quite fair, I think, to do as Mr. Gostling suggested and strike an average between all the prices; but after comparing them as well as I can, and making due allowances, I think that Rs. 140 will be a fair value to award for this land. The only other question that has to be considered is what must be allowed out of that price for the interest of the fazandar. This interest is at present vested in Eknath Harichund for his life with the remainder over to four persons: Vishwanath Succaram, Bapuji Ragoonath, Dadaji Raghoonath, and Shantaram Raghoonath. These persons have appeared before me except Vishwanath Succaram, who is of unsound mind, and was represented by his son Gunpat, and Shivlingappa Nilagundam, who is dead, but absent at Poona. The fazandari interest is very small—the annual rent for the whole plot of the petitioner's land, 116 square yards, being only three rupees and 8 annas—or Rs. 3-3-4. The proportion of the total land taken, i.e., 37·52, comes to as nearly as possible one-third of the full amount, or Rs. 1-1-1. This should, I think, be capitalized at 25 years' purchase, which will give Rs. 31-11-1 to be paid to the persons entitled. My award will be that (1) for the Banyan Street property, 4·31 square yards, the first respondent do pay at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard, i.e., Rs. 172-2-4 with interest thereon at 6 per cent, per annum from the 10th December, 1894 to payment, and that (2) for the Abdul Rahiman Street property, 37·52 square yards, the first respondent do pay at the rate of Rs. 140 per square yard, i.e., Rs. 5,252-12-0 less Rs. 1,534 for 15·09 "reyas," measuring 15·09 square yards, making the sum of Rs. 3,688-12-0, with interest thereon at 6 per cent, per annum from the 9th May 1895 to payment. Out of the award for the land in Abdul Rahiman Street Rs. 31-11-1 must be set aside for payment to the person entitled to the benefit of the fazandari interest in that land. I think the petitioner is entitled to be paid his costs of this appeal and professional costs Rs. 120 by the first respondent.

THE SHIMGA PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

A MEETING was held at Indore, on Wednesday under the presidency of Mr. E. C. Cholmondeley, Principal, Holkar College. Among the gentlemen present were: Mr. Gupte, Mr. Kotwal, Professor Athavale, ex-Professor Bhandarkar, Professor Desai, Mr. Kelkar, and some other gentlemen of leading in the city. The proceedings opened with the president's calling on Professor Desai to read the report of the "Shimga" movement. He read it, which took about fifteen minutes. The report stated that, about two months ago, a body, consisting of all the professors of the College, the teachers of the school and some students, was formed in order to induce the Hindu boys from taking part in the mischiefs of the "Shimga" holiday. A managing committee, too, was elected out of this, having Professor Bhandarkar as its chairman, and Professor Desai and Mr. Vyankateshrao as joint secretaries. During the Holi holidays, accordingly, a magic lantern was shown, and scientific experiments were made to amuse the students, who flocked in numbers to the theatre. Several races were also arranged. The report being read, prizes were distributed among the students who had cut a good figure in the races, those whose essays were rated the best, and some others whose claim to the prizes was their good conduct during the Holi holidays. This being over, the president addressed the meeting. He said that the movement had his full sympathy, and was glad to see the movement progressing. He then added that the future of India depends mostly on such movements. Many natives entertained a wrong notion that the British Government does not really mean to give freedom to its native subjects in full. But this is an illusion. The falcon blinds its prey when it wants to feed upon the poor creature, and Mr Fy did the present natives not show the same attitude towards the ruled? Why did they pour in floods the light of Western civilization and sympathy on India in her infancy? Then he proved, by the example of Japan, that India cannot prosper unless her social condition undergoes reform, and therefore the barbarous institutions coming in the way of social progress must be broken asunder. It is the duty of very educated person to work heartily in the righteous cause of social reform. Mr. Cholmondeley, resuming his chair, Professor Bhandarkar got up from his seat, and thanked the kind and worthy principal for the direct and indirect help the leaders of the movement had of him. Afterwards Professor Athavale and Pundit Kashinath spoke for a short time, and the proceedings terminated.

MR. BARRETT BROWNING "egregio figlio" of the "grandee genialissimo poeta inglese," is the most popular man in Venice just now, for the magnificent manner in which he responded to the request made to him to lend the Rezzonico Palace for the ball given in aid of the Society of the Croce Rossa—a charitable association to which belongs some of the noblest Italian ladies. The fete was organized on a scale worthy of its setting. Nothing like it has been seen in Venice for a century. The Palace has been finely restored throughout by Mr. Browning, the walls of the drawing-rooms covered with rich brocades woven purposely in Venetian looms. On this occasion the great ball-room was the centre of attraction. Its ceiling is painted by Tiepoli, its walls are panelled with mirrors, the door supported by colossal figures by Alessandro Vittoria. A candelabra holding four hundred wax candles and numerous side lights illuminated the scene. Thirty musicians formed the orchestra. Some eight hundred guests assembled. The ladies were splendidly dressed. A number of dominos in the crowd gave a further Venetian character to the pageant. The marble staircase, wide enough for ten persons to walk abreast, was lined with rows of camelias and roses. The lower portion of the Palace was lit with electric light. Under the pillared portico of coloured marbles are the Doges' reception rooms. These were filled with tropical plants, and the great fountain was illuminated. A tombola was held during the revels. Queen Margherita sent a superb silver coffee-pot to be raffled for; the Duchess of Genoa a picture. The sum realised was 17,000 francs. The Municipality has publicly thanked Mr. Browning for the liberality and splendour of his hospitality.

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THE "PIONEER" AND MADRAS.

We alluded some days ago to the hard case of Mr. J. Stevenson, Registrar on the Original Side of the Madras High Court, whose sanctioned furlough was cancelled by the Chief Justice simultaneously with the abolition of his appointment. From several sources it appears that there is a great deal of sympathy in Madras with Mr. Stevenson, and that the Government admit that his case is a hard one, but—"there would be such a row if they were to go against the Chief Justice." When the question is only about a paltry Surgeon-Major and the Madras Government does not hesitate to deal out Draconian justice untempered with mercy, but when it comes to standing up to a Chief Justice they draw in their horns. Things were not always thus, as the following story from the early Convention will show. In the town of Sholinghur in the North Arcot District there was in 1870 a District Munsiff, or Subordinate Civil Judge. During a marriage festival in this person's house a jewel was stolen, and a Brahmin boy suspected of having committed the theft was tortured in a very brutal manner. In spite of attempts to hush the matter up, it got wind, the Munsiff was arrested, committed to the Sessions, and eventually with other accomplices sentenced to a lengthened term of imprisonment. On appeal to the High Court the sentence was reduced to one year with hard labour. Now it so happened that the Munsiff was a protege of one of the High Court Judges, a so-called strong man, who did not care a button for public opinion. Accordingly when the Munsiff's term of imprisonment was over, the Chief Justice reappointed this ex-convict, who had lately been working in chains on the road, to the same post, as a subordinate of the Judge who had convicted him. This Judge was Mr. C. Plumer, afterwards Chief Justice of Mysore, and he also was a man who had the courage of his opinions. Accordingly the appointment was cancelled by Government, and requested that if this appointment was to hold good, he might be transferred to another district, since he refused to have an ex-convict as a subordinate. The then Governor of those days was Lord Hobart, a quiet, retiring but eminently just man. He was not afraid of the Chief Jussice or of the High Court, and at once ordered the appointment to be cancelled and the Munsiff to be dismissed the Service, while at the same time he admonished to the High Court a most thoroughly deserved wigging. But, "tempora mutantur," and the men in Madras apparently have changed also. We are told that it is an open secret locally that for some time past any man from the 19th Dec. 1891 to payment, and that (2) for the Abdul Rahiman Street property, 37·52 square yards, the first respondent do pay at the rate of Rs. 140 per square yard, i.e., Rs. 5,252-12-0 less Rs. 1,534 for 15·09 "reyas," measuring 15·09 square yards, making the sum of Rs. 3,688-12-0, with interest thereon at 6 per cent, per annum from the 9th May 1895 to payment. Out of the award for the land in Abdul Rahiman Street Rs. 31-11-1 must be set aside for payment to the person entitled to the benefit of the fazandari interest in that land. I think the petitioner is entitled to be paid his costs of this appeal and professional costs Rs. 120 by the first respondent.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15°.

2. The 2nd column under the he ad 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemo meter during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and the lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing that of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in the Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·750	W	6	91·5	73·9	40	...	1·89	−0·89
Agra	29·769	NW	7	97·5	70·8	41	...	0·21	−1·09
Cawnpore	29·750	NW	5	97·4	71·2	41	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	29·747	WSW	2	101·6	75·3	30	...	0·75	−1·18
Jhansi	29·794	Calm	2	102·1	77·2	28	...	0·55	−0·98
Jacobabad	29·709	Calm	2	99·3	71·1	22	...	0·00	−0·76
Karachi	29·782	WNW	3	90·3	73·0	13	...	0·14	−1·37
Jeypore	29·822	Calm	3	101·1	69·5	62	...	0·31	−1·20
Malegaon	29·813	NW	3	100·0	69·9	33	...	0·00	−1·56
Deesa	29·786	NNW	6	107·9	73·5	34	...	...	−0·34
Ahmedabad	29·797	NW	2	103·3	77·3	38	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·779	NW	3	100·9	69·9	33	...	0·14	−0·26
Rajkot	29·808	WNW	8	101·1	71·8	38	...	0·03	−0·31
Veraval	29·802	WNW	8	99·1	74·3	74	...	...	...
Porbandar	29·760	E	3	97·0	73·0	66	...	0·02	−1·01
Indore	29·787	SE	2	103·1	67·1	35	...	0·08	−0·76
Sangor	29·791	NE	2	100·9	73·6	37	...	0·44	−2·53
Hoshangabad	29·800	E	2	101·5	70·1	32	...	0·10	−2·52
Hoshangabad	29·829	NE	4	103·4	74·8	37	...	0·25	−1·70
Khandwa	29·787	W	4	98·7	70·0	22	...	...	−2·61
Raipur	29·778	W	4	105·5	80·0	23	...	0·12	−2·69
Nagpur	29·785	Calm	4	101·7	74·1	36	...	0·33	−2·61
Amraoti	29·765	Calm	4	98·4	71·6	50	...	...	−2·31
Akola	29·768	NE	4	103·6	70·7	18	...	...	−2·87
Surat	29·813	Calm	2	107·6	74·0	73	...	...	−0·25
Dahanu	29·825	W	2	101·0	73·1	67	...	...	−1·29
Bombay	29·848	S	9	89·2	79·3	81	...	0·06	−0·36
Poona	29·831	WNW	10	100·5	71·4	35	...	0·04	−0·98
Ahmednagar	29·808	W	4	104·4	72·4	60	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	29·824	Calm	3	107·1	72·7	27	...	0·02	...
Sholapur	29·796	S	7	101·7	76·5	35	...	0·71	−1·40
Ratnagiri	29·821	SSW	5	7	79·5	75	...	1·31	+0·30
Belgaum	29·827	Calm	2	97·7	69·2	45	...	0·63	−2·02
Goa	29·852	Calm	4	92·0	77·4	83	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·818	Calm	4	89·3	75·3	81	...	...	−0·37
Mangalore	29·811	Calm	4	89·3	75·6	81	...	...	−1·94
Cannanore	29·805	NE	9	88·2	80·5	80	...	1·22	−2·97
Calicut	29·802	NNE	M	89·7	77·1	83	0·15	7·68	−4·35
Tellicherry	29·845	SE	10	90·3	71·3	69	...	0·99	−1·99
Seconderabad	29·830	WNW	5	104·7	69·9	48	...	1·27	−1·81
Masulipatam	29·837	E	3	94·8	71·1	61	...	0·83	−2·71
Bellary	29·799	S	5	103·2	74·9	35	...	0·27	−2·44
Cuddapah	29·827	SE	G	102·2	80·4	66	...	0·40	−2·08
Kurnool	29·837	Calm	4	104·0	77·0	57	...	1·42	−2·20
Coimbatore	29·846	E	4	91·0	77·8	73	...	3·06	−2·98
Trichinopoly	29·848	Calm	3	94·0	78·8	89	0·04	3·85	−1·68
Negapatam	29·833	SSW	11	89·5	...	88	0·02	37·78	+6·49
Colombo (Ceylon)	29·818	NE	8	92·5	75·0	77	0·18	24·06	−6·9
Colombo (Observatory)	29·820	SSW	6	89·6	77·5	67	0·07	23·13	−7·3
Aden	29·902	NNW	15	88·8	73·4	44	...	0·23	−1·13

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduc ed to sea-level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Jacobabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are cyclonic in Sind and also at Ratanagiri and Bombay, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The fore a has been moderate and light. This morning the wind velocity was 5 miles an hour at Belgaum and Negapatam. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Deesa, Rajkot, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon, and is considerably above the normal at Jacobabad, Jhansi, Jacobabd, Deesa, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Malegaon and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Khandwa and Akola, and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Indore. Hy drometric changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Agra Allahabad, Jeypore, Goa, Calicut and Bangalore, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. Rain is reported from Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The low pressure not iced in yesterday's report has moved north-wards and now lies over Sind, Cutch and at about Rajkot, Surat and Deesa, and on and of the West Coast of the Karachi and Veraval, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The skies are densely clouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, where local rain is probable. The north-east seasonal changes are in progress by which pressure will have a gradual tendency to become low in the north and high in the south.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 31.

Tuesday's observations:—The Barometer continues to fall over the greater part of the country. The readings are high in West Punjab, Assam and Lower Burma and low over West Bengal and North Gangetic Plain. Pressure is everywhere below the average. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic Plain and locally cyclonic in Bengal and variable in other parts of the country. The force is fresh at the head of the Bay. The temperature has generally fallen over Bengal and the Peninsula and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive everywhere, most so in North-West India. The maximum is a hundred and nine point nine at Chand a and the Central Provinces is the hottest area. Light to moderate showers have been received over the North-West Himalayas, also in Sikhim, Assam and South Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·83
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·4
Dew Point		74·1
Relative Humidity of Air		738
Extent of cloudy sky (the wholesky clouded=10)		0·2
Maximum temperature in shade (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	degrees	79·6
General Direction of Wind	N, SE, WSW, W, SSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	180

* From midnight to midnight.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI'S new opera, "Zanetto," was produced the other day at Pesaro under the composer's own direction. It is a brief piece, occupying barely an hour in performance. It is quite idyllic compared with the stern tragedy of "Cavalleria Rusticana," and for once, at any rate in a modern Italian opera, it contains no intermezzo. The action, based upon Coppee's "Le Passant," is carried on by two young lovers, who live in Venice at the period of the Renaissance. A chorus sung behind the scenes before the curtain rises was encored, and two other numbers, one of them a soprano and mezzo-soprano love duet, were alike redemanded. The parts of the lovers (the women, like his sweetheart, being represented by a lady) were undertaken by Madames Collamarini and Pizzagalli, and the scene of the Venetian balcony was by Signor Hohenstein.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir F W R Fryer, K C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, Chief Commr of Burma, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days, with effect from the 18th April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr D M Smeaton, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, Financial Commr, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commr of Burma during the absence on leave of Sir F W R Fryer, K C S I, or until further orders.

Mr M L Ferrar is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of Capt G H Watson are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as a Cant Magte.

The services of Major C J Roberts are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as a Cant Magte.

The services of Mr E Hesking, Indian Civil Service (Bombay Estab), Judicial Commr of Lower Burma (on furlough), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Lieut A K Hudson, I S C, 17th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma for employment as an Asst Commdt in the Burma Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C Clogstoun, Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere, and offg Asst at Head-Quarters to the General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted furlough for nine months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Major T C Peare, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class, and Political Agent in Alwar, is granted special leave for six months under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—Lieut-Col E A Fraser, I S C, Political Agent, of the 1st class and Political Agent in Southern Rajputana—(m c) for one year, under clause 1, Rule XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Major H M Temple, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd (offg 1st) class, Political Agent in Alwar, is granted furlough for three years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section 1, of Ex-King Thebaws Act (XX of 1895), the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act, namely:—W W Drew, Esq, BA, ICS, Acting Colr of Ratnagiri; L C Crump, Esq, ICS, Assist Judge of Ratnagiri; and Mr H Deighton, Police Officer, in charge of the Ex-King Thebaw.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased—(a) to grant a license to the Rev W H L Balstone, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Secunderabad, to solemnize marriages within the territories of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad, excluding the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad and (b) to grant a license to the said Rev

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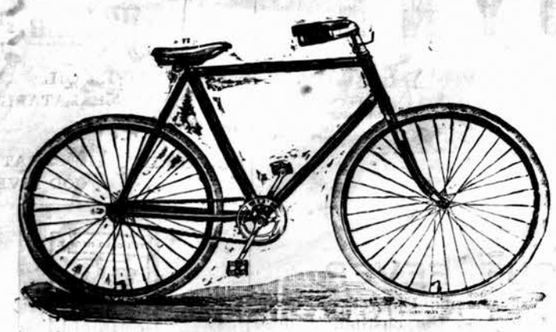

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BRILLIANT WHITE LIGHT.

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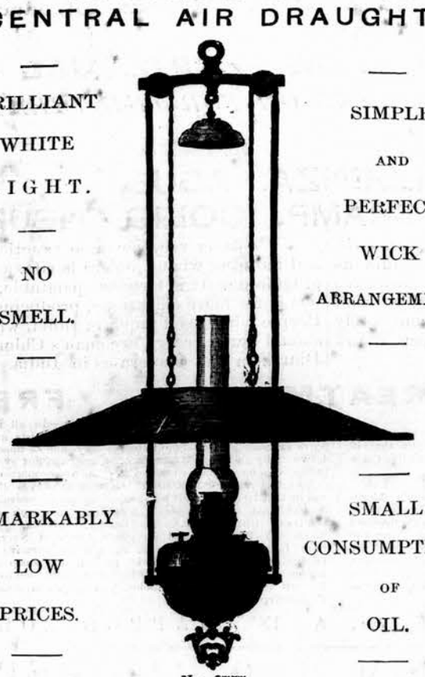

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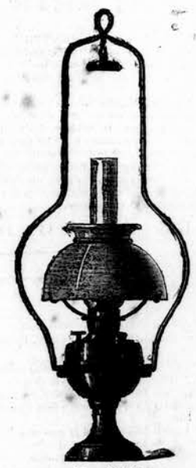

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In FINEST STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE and SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMELLED FIRE-CLAY.

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PEDESTAL W.C. BASINS.

Wash-Downs—
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LAVATORY BASINS.

The "C.V." with Improved Standing Waste and Overflow.
The "IDEAL," with Large Open Overflow.
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URINALS, SINKS, WASH-TUBS, &c., &c.

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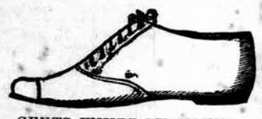

GENTS WHITE BUCKSKIN RED RUBBER SOLES,
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BOOTS AND SHOES, BEST LONDON MAKE.

SUPERIOR STYLE AND FINISH.

GENT'S PATENT DRESS BOOTS
FANCY STOCKINGETTE TOPS,
Rs. 16-4.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz : "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks :—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 6317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12587, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effects of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London: January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredient of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

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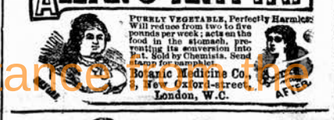

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA AND THE EAST

MELLIN'S FOOD

is employed with the greatest success for Infants of all Races. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for the use of Infants from birth. MELLIN'S FOOD may be modified in preparation to suit the requirements of the weak and sickly as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to :—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA, FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying results as Freeman's ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded' founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN."

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs, Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

NOTICES.

Maltine

with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE,
DIGESTIBLE,
and
NOURISHING PREPARATION of
COD LIVER OIL.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

DR. MALONEY,
SPECIALIST,
MEDICAL
ELECTRICITY.
LOCATED FOR 3 MONTHS.
57, Esplanade Road.
CONSULTATION FREE.
HOURS—8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN CANARIES

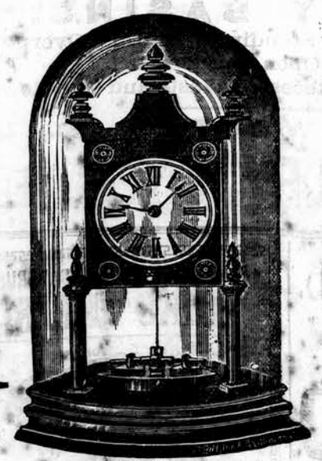
From the Harz-Mountains, Province Hanover,
The best Singers in the world.

Apply C. BRAND MULLER,
Next to Messrs. Sorabjee & Jamsetjee Khan, Jewellers
6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co.,
LIMITED,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

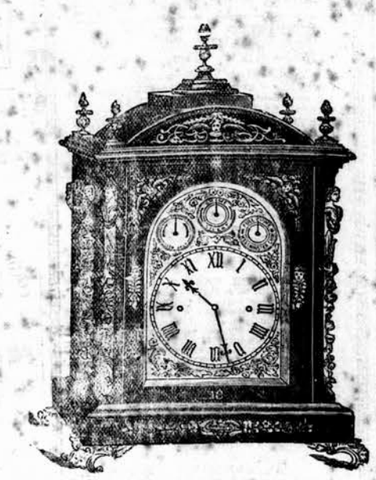
THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement. Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 100.



Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.

THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
A most artistic production, Rs. 450.

Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.



HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.
Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10-inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... " 700.

MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes. Rs. 3,500.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
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